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PRESIDENT VIDELA TO VISIT BRAZIL 19-22 AUGUST

PY180527 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] President Jorge Videla is to pay a four-day visit to Brazil starting August 19, and an Argentine delegation is there at the moment arranging the details of his trip, a government house official said yesterday. The visit is considered to have political objectives, rather than economic ones.

BORDER WITH BOLIVIA CLOSED FOR 'INDEFINITE PERIOD'

PY191730 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1512 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina, 19 Jul (TELAM)--The 21st Squadron of the National Border Police, based in La Guiaca, released a communique last night regarding the closing of the border with Bolivia due to the curfew imposed in the locality of Villazon, Bolivia.

The communique, which is signed by Deputy Commandant Pedro Inocencio Pereyra, states: Due to the current internal situation being experienced in Bolivia, which is known to the public, the commandant of the 21st Squadron of the National Border Police has the duty of informing the population, and especially tourists who are visiting the area, that:

1. The borders with Bolivia will remain closed for an indefinite period.

2. The transit of persons and/or vehicles is categrodially prohibited in the area of the international border.

3. The orders of the National Border Police must be strictly obeyed. This includes the patrols that are out on the border and those on the national and provincial highways on control and police missions to prevent incidents.

4. Persons circulating within the border security zone must carry identity documents, and the owners of vehicles must carry the pertinent documentation.

5. The owners and/or managers of hotels, motels or places that have been authorized to provide lodgings, will not give lodging to anyone who cannot positively identify himself.

CONTRACT TO BUILD HEAVY WATER PLANT APPROVED

PY190952 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1754 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the contract signed between the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the firm Zulzer Brothers, Ltd, headquartered in Winterthur, Switzerland, to build a heavy water plant.

The plant will be built in Arroyito, Confluencia Department of Neuquen Province, and will produce 250 tons of heavy water per year.

PASTOR REFUSES MEETING WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR

PY180715 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor yesterday refused to receive French Ambassador Bernard Destremau, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

The statement says the French ambassador yesterday went to the Foreign Ministry to request a meeting with Pastor, in order to clarify the situation created by a placard which was reportedly placed at the actors' entrance of the Colon Theatre on Sunday, which said that the French members of the Paris Orchestra should not attend any official receptions with Argentine officials.

The ministry decided to have under-secretary Commodore Carlos Cavandoli meet the ambassador, but according to the Foreign Ministry statement, the French Embassy had meanwhile issued another statement which "clearly indicates that there was no intention of talking (with Argentine authorities) but rather to deepen the crisis." Which forced the ministry to "cancel the interview, and issue this statement."

The Foreign Ministry statement also says that this situation is "one more (to add to) the difficult relations with the embassy, which are shown in certain hypercritical and unplesant attitudes towards this ministry, and which we have not wanted to heed on behalf of the legitimate French-Argentine interests, the historic connection between the two countries and bilateral relations in the future."

The Foreign Ministry's displeasure arose on Tuesday, when the French Embassy said the Bastille Day celebration was to start at noon for the French community, who were addressed by their ambassador on French social security reforms, and an hour later for Argentine citizens.

The statement issued yesterday by the French Embassy, referred to in the ministry's statement, indicated that the French Embassy has the right to receive the French Community and other guests at different hours, as French social security problems are of no interest to native Argentines.

Further on, the statement says that no timetable had been set for the French musicians, but that they were informed that they could go to the embassy together with the French community members,"and stay as long as they wished in order to meet the Argentines." Referring to the Foreign Ministry communique issued on Tuesday, the French Embassy said: "It is a pity that such an important aritstic event which obliges those who are to receive the delegation to prepare for weeks before their arrival, has been marred by a statement that makes unjust accusations. The relations between Argentina and France," the communique added, "cannot be interfered with by a question of reception timetables. They are situated on a higher level."

HERALD REPORTS THREATS, HARASSMENT AGAINST EDITOR

PY202100 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Jul p 1

[Excerpt] The HERALD has once again become the victim of a terrorist style pressure campaign aimed at undermining the paper's editorial policy by driving its policy-makers out of the country. The worst incident so far occurred last night, when HERALD editor James Neilson was called at his office by a man who spoke in English--and whose accent, according to Neilson, sounded more French than Spanish--saying that he was "very sorry" but that he had been told that he must play a tape recording over the phone to the editor. The tape, which was in Spanish, warned Neilson to either bring an end to the HERALD'S "anti-national campaign" or he and his family (whose members' names were given) would suffer the consequences.

Neilson and his family have been the targets of threats and harassment for nearly two weeks. The new anti-HERALD campaign comes just half a year after this paper's editor-in-chief, Robert Cox, (who is currently on leave of absence) and his family were threatened in a letter received by Cox's 10-year-old son. At that time, a telephone bomb-threat campaign was also launched against the HERALD itself.

REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES' ASSUMPTION OF POWER

PY181838 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1825 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Communique No 9 of the Armed Forces]

[Text] The public and the media are informed that the honorable junta of commanders in chief have ordered the following agenda of activities to be carried out today which the radio network and television Channel 7 must broadcast at 1430:

Formal assumption of the junta of commanders in chief of the nation's armed forces and the swearing in of the first [as heard] president of the republic.

The cabinet that will serve with the president will be sworn in at 1730.

The two ceremonies will be held in the Flag Room of the Miraflores Garrison.

La Paz, 18 July 1980. Signed: Center of Joint Operations.

Declaration of Military Takeover

PY182033 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1853 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of the declaration of the participation of the armed forces in the process of national reconstruction, read by an unidentified voice in the Flag Room of the Miraflora Garrison in La Paz--live]

[Text] Declaration of the participation of the armed forces in the political process of national reconstruction: The armed forces of the nation, as the institution that is charged with the duty of keeping the peace, the tranquillity of the republic and the security of every Bolivian, and in light of the fact that the president of the republic, Mrs Lidia Gueiler, has resigned her mandate over to the armed forces of the nation, they, in obedience to their duty, assume the overall management of the state.

The degree of economic and social decay, the subversive war going on under the cover of the electoral process, the disorder and corruption that are predominant in the central administration of government and in the state enterprises, the virtual lack of liquidity of the national treasury and the electoral fraud which would have put in power a constitutional government [word indistinct], have determined this participation in accordance with the provisions contained in the constitution in order to establish institutionality within a new stage of the process of the Bolivian revolution.

In order to implement this new responsibility, the following measures will be adopted:

1. To disregard the elections of 29 June because they were fraudulent.

2. To declare the functioning of Congress and all the measures that it has taken as unconstitutional.

3. To place the Government of National Reconstruction [Gobierno de Reconstruccion Nacional] in the hands of the junta of commanders, which includes the commanders of the country's three forces, who will name one of their members as president of the republic.

4. To uphold all treaties and international agreements [words indistinct] that Bolivia wishes to maintain diplomatic relations with all those countries that respect Bolivian sovereignty and its rights to free determination.

5. To draft a statute for the operation of political parties.

6. To issue the proper labor and union laws with the objective of normalizing these activities.

7. To declare the entire national territory a military zone with full enforcement of legal military orders.

8. To enforce the constitution of 1967 regarding all issues that do not contradict the aims and objectives of the new government.

These measures will be included in a series of decrees to be issued immediately after the cabinet is formed. All ensuing government actions will fall within the tasks outlined by Bolivian Armed Forces.

La Paz, 17 July 1980. [as heard]

The sea rightfully belongs to Bolivia; it is our duty to recover it.

Signed: Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, Bolivian Army commander
Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Bolivian Air Force commander
Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, Bolivian Navy commander.
Approved by: Gen Armando Reyes Villa, Bolivian Armed Forces commander

Swearing In of Garcia

FY182215 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1920 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of speech by Air Force Commander Brig Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira at Swearing In of Gen Luis Garcia Meza as president of military junta--live]

[Text] Your excellency the president of the republic; dear commanders of the nation's armed forces; rear admiral commander of the Bolivian Navy; generals; officers and people of Bolivia:

Taking into consideration the latest political events in the country which are well known to the public, pressured by a number of factors which have been distorting the national destiny, and drained by the gradual deterioration of the [word indistinct] of the congressmen and by the growing anarcho-syndicalism, and due to the serious economic crisis which has undermined the very structure of the central government to a point of leaving the country in a state of helplessness, and considering the repeated charges of fraud and the infiltration of foreign ideologies seeking to destabilize the country, the armed forces of the nation, with the patience and serenity with which they have observed this process, during which--as the Bolivian people will remember--they were continuously attacked and offended almost as many times as they made remarks on the socioeconomic and political situation of the country, we have decided to make up the junta of commanders of the Bolivian Armed Forces, because when we criticized the public document on the electoral process, pointing out the defects, (?weakness) and inconsistency of that process, indicating also not only its defects in procedure, but also in its implementation, we were not heard.

On the contrary, we have been harshly criticized by those who have been interested in institutio[illegible]lizing demagogy, anarchy, and the foreign interference in the state's democratic organizations.

In view of this briefly described situation, the different units which make up the armed forces, being the faithful reflection of the people, of the [word indistinct] of the cities, rural and border towns where they carry out their daily task, have also expressed their concern over the country's future. [passage indistinct] The events which have taken place during the 24 hours, which have brought about the resignation of Lidia Gueiler Tejada from the presidency of the republic [words indistinct] and of the country's destiny. We assume our responsibility [words indistinct] and not as a result of the serious contradictions caused by political factionalism which have forced us to form a government of national reconstruction.

By virtue of the decision made by the junta of commanders of the national armed forces, you Mr Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, have been designated president of the Bolivian Republic, with the precise mission of fulfilling and bringing to fulfillment the nation's constitution to accelerate the national reconstruction process, within the framework of the glorious Bolivian revolution, and under the predecessors Busch, Villarroel and Barrientos who have their names engraved in the purest pages of Bolivian history.

Mr President of the Republic, comrades of the armed forces, people of Bolivia: My last words in this act will be to ask you to recite the sacred paragraph of the national anthem which says: (?better not to live than live as slaves).

New Cabinet

PY182353 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2250 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Hookup with network of national radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] The following is the text of Decree No 1/80 signed by Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, president of the Repuolic of Bolivia, at Miraflores headquarters on 18 July:

In view of the installation of a new government in keeping with the institutional principles outlined in the declaration of participation and tasks for national reconstruction issued by the armed forces to restore the legal and programmatic principles of the state functions, and in view of the fact that it has become necessary to proceed to organize the ministerial cabinet that will assist the central government, the president decrees:

Article 1. The following members of the armed forces are hereby appointed as ministers of:

Foreign Affairs and Worship	Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon
Interior, Migration and Justice	Col Luis Arce Gomez
National Defense	Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa
Planning and Coordination	Brig Gen Oscar Larrain Frontanilla
Finance	Brig Gen (Jose Sanchez Calderon)
Education and Culture	Air Force Col (Ariel Coca)
Transport, Communications and Civil Aeronautics	Col Rene Guzman
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Air Force Col (Mario Guzman)
Labor and Union Affairs	Gen Augusto Calderon
Social Welfare and Public Health	Navy Capt (Avelino Rivero)
Mines and Metallurgy	Col Carlos Morales Nunez del Pardo
Agriculture and Peasant Affairs	Col (Julio Molina)
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Navy Capt (Lider Sosa)
Urban Affairs and Housing	Gen (Arturo Beisaga Barron)
Sports and Information	(Fernando Palacios)
Integration	Navy Capt (Francisco Mariaca)
Minister Secretary General of the Presidency	Col Mario Escobari Guerra.

Article 2. The new ministers will be sworn in and installed in their posts today at 1730. The minister secretary of the honorable military junta is charged with seeing to the implementation of this decree.

Garcia Meza Speech

PY190210 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2155 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of speech by President Luis Garcia Meza at swearing in of new ministers at Miraflores army headquarters 18 July in hookup with network of nationalist radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado--live]

[Text] Generals, chiefs and officers of the armed forces; ladies and gentlemen; people of Bolivia: In view of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada's resignation from her post as head of the government, which is the tutelary institution of the fatherland, and in view of her relinquishing her prerogatives provided for by the national constitution; and due to their right of free determination, the armed forces of the nation have assumed the responsibility of positively organizing and leading the country, seeking a new development within a new process of the Bolivian revolution which will pursue a reorganization of the structures of the economic power, the social, cultural and political structures, with the objective of overcoming backwardness and dependency.

The position assumed by the armed forces at this historic moment is in keeping with an overall strategy for security under the constitution, to return to the people the opportunity to express their will which once again has been manipulated and distorted by another electoral fraud with overt disregard for the national constitution and for all the legal documents of the (?Senate). [Passage indistinct] The change-seeking movement which is eminently institutional and military is based on broad popular support, as is well known to all, in answer to the demagogic provocations and to subversion from within and outside the country, [applause and shouts] fighting violations of human rights, and above all, while defending this (?special) human right: the tranquillity and security of the people, which have been under serious attacks due to the antipatriotic plot.

The Bolivian Armed Forces and the civilians are now showing an authentic friendship and national solidarity which is in keeping with their dignity and honor, and will carry out a social action in answer to the just and legitimate causes of the people.

[Passage indistinct] In an open conflict of powers which have aggravated the electoral failure held in 1979 [words indistinct] anarcho-syndicalists who are unable to promote an economic development or at least to meet the workers' expectations.

Bolivia was floundering with a Congress which set itself up as the monopolist of the constitution, a government which was performing its functions and a union movement imbued with revolutionary Marxism which proclaimed freedom for the purpose of crushing freedom, as has happened elsewhere. In the same way [passage indistinct] the country was in total paralysis. The development of the economy in the situation we have depicted was [passage indistinct] a cumulative deficit in the balance of payments. This process worsened and accelerated in the last months of 1978 because of the political instability and failure on the part of the successive governments to come to grips with economic problems because they were more interested securing their stability by adopting disjointed measures [passage indistinct] $10 million for the only purpose of meeting the demand for foreign exchange caused by a growing lack of confidence in the parity of the Bolivian peso. In the following months, especially in the period from August through November 1979, new short-term loans totaling $60 million were sought for the same purpose.

Our foreign reserves account became negative in late June and the account between the Central Bank and the National Treasury reached nearly 3.5 million pesos.

This shows the financial difficulties the country is in and is responsible for the delay in the payment of salaries to important sectors of public activity, as well as for a gradual halt of some sectors of private activities due to the delay in receiving payments. The foreign debt service for 1980 totals $500 million, because of the short-term loans made in the past 24 months, plus other medium and long-term loans.

In our situation it will be difficult to meet international obligations to international financial organizations, running the risk that they will suspend disbursements of loans contracted in order to fund economic and monetary programs.

That way of conducting the government led to an unbearable economic situation closely resembling bankruptcy and thus the previous government was forced to adopt some special foreign exchange measures and other radical monetary measures which were ineffective because they were not addressed to solving the fundamental problems but, on the contrary, only served to worsen an economic situation which affects the popular sectors more acutely, thus tending to make the situation increasingly worse. This was the result of the lack of political power on the part of the government and the presence of pressure groups who, overtly and covertly, were working to destroy Bolivia's economic structure, and thus to create a climate of dissatisfaction and desperation threatening to cause a war among brothers.

Besides the daily deterioration of wages, there was a clear economic contraction which created a rapid increase of unemployment, a lack of monetary resources among productive sectors and gradual paralysis of important activities such as construction.

This deterioration affected the investments of the public sector, a great part of which involves public projects in which the contribution of unused labor has always been [words indistinct]. The country's economic crisis directly affected all peasants and workers, employees and professionals, skilled workers and businessmen [words indistinct]. In all Bolivian homes [words indistinct] the crisis worsened constantly by pressures and strikes which served to increase the environment of uncertainty and insecurity.

During the last few weeks, families have felt the effect of high prices, particularly the products which are part of the so-called family basket, products which are largely produced by the agricultural sector.

It should be recognized, however, that the high prices of agricultural products did not benefit the peasants, but the middlemen, who used extortion. The peasants from the rural areas continue to be excluded from the benefits granted by participation in the process of production, distribution and consumption.

The economic crisis really affected workers and businessmen. It also affected the state which, in view of the growing reduction of its regular income, was forced to constantly receive loans from the Central Bank, which only prompted an artificial issuance of currency worsening the inflationary pressures which resulted in price increases and in the systematic deterioration of the international monetary reserves.

The country's activities evolved in an environment of uncertainty and insecurity. It should be recognized that the country entered a process dominated by speculation, agio, overdemand, hoarding, confrontation between rural and urban areas, and regional conflicts difficult to solve.

These problems converted the economic problems into a social and economic problem of serious consequences for the people and also served as an evil pretext of a fake democracy imposed in the midst of the crisis and misery of 5 million people who were reduced to only political actitivity. No one who considered himself a good Bolivian could have closed his eyes to such a degrading situation to the moral health of the population. It was impossible for a man of good will to be cowardly and avoid a responsibility and disregard the most basic principles of loyalty with the country which gave us life.

Our institutional participation undoubtedly disrupted the shameful, selfish, anti-national fallacy. The advocates of antinational and antimilitary positions failed and their submissive and divisive policies came out into the open. They stirred up the civic conscience with preachings of a popular armed resistance, when, in reality, only a few innocents resisted with simple skirmishes. The results have definitely refuted the claim of support which they never had. [applause].

Under these circumstances we have achieved [words indistinct] the people of Bolivia. Facing reality, we should call oppression by its real name--as for its formal organization: an unfortunate political chance; as for those attempts aimed at giving away our national resources: an outright treason to the fatherland. Furthermore, all those ambiguous government principles outlined throughout the century were used to tamper with the so-called structural changes which did not yield guarantees or related programs or measures which would be instrumental in helping the country overcome foreign dependence or in promoting its own development.

We should set aside all long-term, unsuccessful political experiments as well as temporary deviations from the path we traveled on throughout the history of the nation.

The armed forces--which are the very people in arms and which are made up of soldiers, corporals, officers, and generals--could in no way support a demagogical democracy which offered only an uncertain future, without bread, without security or development of the production forces.

The fatherland was spared moments of grief, difficulties and hesitations over bloody days thanks to the responsibility assumed by the military forces. Let us concede, then, that thanks to the resolve of the armed forces the time for hatred, the time of juridical, political and socioeconomic instability has come to an end. This is no longer a time of union arrogance and bureaucracy, or of unilateral leadership perpetuated in office. The time for enticing, corrupt offers is past.

Therefore, the country is now going through a time of trial, which demands the efforts of Bolivians who would fully undertake the huge task lying ahead of them. We are aware of the crucial times in which we are living. We must now rely on the response we receive from those citizens dedicated to their fatherland to overcome past (?errors), to reshape our future image and to set a course whose goal will always be the affirmation of a truly free and sovereign nation.

Let us leave behind the stage of mere words and promises and let us enter a stage of deeds to achieve economic, political and social independence that will permit us to renew and strengthen the Bolivian people's ability to recover until achieving the take-off stage of the powerful government sector, of a business sector related to both the primary economic sector and to basic services; and just as in the foreign trade sector, let us set up system of the workers' ownership of the means of production, with workers who will then manage the wealth they have been producing until now.

So that no misunderstanding or distortions may take place, so that every one may truly understand the legal, civic and patriotic reasons that led to a change of government, we will objectively analyze all elements of the country's situation now that we have overcome misgovernment, administrative chaos, anarchy, corruption; and now that the labor groups will no longer be coercively led by tiny groups of Marxists, pro-Castro communists, syndico-anarchists and other radicals that have exploited and deceived the Bolivian workers and peasants. [applause]

In the task of fulfilling the clamoring need for free agreements among all Bolivians, the role of the armed forces is to restore an effective democracy.

It has not been possible to continue allowing the establishment of pseudodemocracy emerging from periodic electoral processes which have brought about only political frustrations and the aggravation of a critical socioeconomic situation. The objective is to establish a constitutional regime which may truly pursue the national goals and which will not be a political means for seeking extranational goals.

To save the nation, the armed forces call for more national service and common objectives, rejecting useless contradictions, and promoting the various historical events, whether successful or not, which will lead to great structural changes, rejecting fanatical attitudes and intransigant positions.

This is a civilian-military convergence which begins a process of change, the main objective of which is the national reconstruction. We begin our task by establishing a new institutionalized organization of power, by order of the tutelary institution of the fatherland, and not under the voice of a leader. We will be able to carry out the progressive reorganization of the nation which may lead us to a political solution for Bolivia which, as we had said before, hopes to achieve a stable and effective democracy in which liberty, justice, order and security will allow the prosperity and well-being of all and not only of a few.

We are beginning this period of national reconstruction with determination and clear stated purposes, without haste and with decisions essentially tied to the development of the new process and the achievement of its objective, within a framework of power [words indistinct] by the obligations imposed by the historical needs. We are beginning a revolution of expectations of all the dynamic sectors which have understood the failure of [word indistinct] seeking a representative democracy, representative of those who have decided to overcome misery, disorder, anarchy, hunger, despair and mourning and with the help of whom we will in this manner pursue the national reconstruction which will become the cornerstone of a victory over the contradictions between [words indistinct] and its dependent economy, of a [words indistinct] and the state functions. Therefore, it will be a reconstruction involving social and political mobilization and modernization process: That is, the configuration of a nation which may make its own decisions regarding its own domestic affairs.

The revolutionary process we are initiating will, then, include several formulas which will guarantee the necessary changes so as not to fall again into dependency or the domination of [words indistinct].

In this sense, the reconstruction involves some variations in the power structure and in the economic and political sectors so as to overpower their antagonism. A new historical happening then takes place in the republican life, with an initial stage of [word indistinct] transition and with the formation of political cadres with a national ideology, that is to say, significantly and predominantly with the power of decisions so that they can offer alternative new formulas of coexistence within the framework of the national state.

We must also establish without delay some guidelines for the creation of democratic and permanent structures which can withstand any attack against the country's institutions. We have a clear idea of the role we will perform and we know the qualifications of all those who will cooperate. But we will not compromise with all those who help destroy the structures and we will not seek understanding with those who destructively catered to the whims of the people or those who will betray their country or those who in the exercise of political or governmental activities revealed themselves as failures--and they know it [applause, shouts]

The privileged groups of the traditional economic and political system will have no room because they hurt the country by giving poor advice to the bureaucracy to keep down the prices of raw materials.

The interests of groups will not prevail over the nation's interests; we will eliminate privileges so that the benefits can be justly shared in accordance with the effort to create them and demand more sacrifice from those who have greater social responsibility. We will close our ears to demagogic pressures which only serve to create confusion and false confrontations which distort the country's life.

Electoral adventures are over. [applause] And stringpulling and fraud to create a dependent democracy has now been ideologically and economically wiped out by the action of the armed forces. We will now open the way for a set of power factors which are known and recognized as political, nonstate power in order to establish new rules of coexistence, [illegible] to have an independent government characterized by the distribution of responsibilities. [sentence as heard] The typical power of parties and labor unions must give way to a government of the people, with the full participation which is essential for social democracy, because no single class can alone represent the interest of all Bolivians [applause].

We will now institute a system of rules and policies for the development of the country in accordance with the reality of Bolivia, to transform a rural and archaic society into a modern, urban and industrial society. The national reconstruction implies modifications in social structures, in class relations, and in the bases of the economy, thus leaving behind useless political antagonism.

Then we will have an equilibrium of truly popular forces both in power and the state apparatus. The vitality of change will be the philosophy of national reconstruction which will consist of developing the qualifications, purpose, attitudes and patriotic dedication in all Bolivians, including the mystique of a new country with a pluralist democracy engaging in dialogue and with participation to reconcile values and expectations on behalf of the national unity and peace that Bolivians deserve to enjoy.

Reconstruction conveys a decision to bring equilibrium among opposing social forces both through transformations and by a new combination of socioeconomic and political forces that would act against structures stimulating dependence, new political and economic demands, relations based on political domination and economic dispossession. In the final analysis this is antinationalist [as heard], anticolonialist reconstruction that will permit us to make decisions aimed at stimulating the people's struggle and enhance their ability to fight, so that they may materialize through tangible deeds their clear revolutionary tradition, thus building a solid, coherent, well-disciplined institution which will be capable of leading the process.

The economic policy for reconstruction will seek production effectiveness, and its fair distribution. Neither private enterprise nor the government's bureaucratic control over the production system will distort the function of enterprises of social ownership both in rural areas and in cities, which will be managed by those who take part in the production process.

Those contingency economic measures proposed under the reconstruction program are in keeping with forseeable goals of national integration, of geographic integration, of full use of the production resources, of maintaining the purchasing power of salaries and wages, of restoring both domestic and foreign balances. Priority contingency monetary measures related to the foreign sector, monetary and credit measures, measures related to our foreign debt, fiscal measures, those related to prices and rates, those related to public enterprises, salary measures and others are included in the estimates for the short and medium term.

Thus, we will have to conclude that the reconstruction does not advocate a mere ideological anti-imperialism, since it will stem from the exercise of free determination and of a struggle against every imperialistic influence. Our anti-imperialism is practical, effective.

Regarding elementary and university education, our policies under the reconstruction program will necessarily have to seek to fight illiteracy. Later we will focus on kindergarten, basic, secondary education and will implement practical measures designed to allow teenagers to cope with their basic problems. Technical schooling should not overlook the peasant child, whom we will allow to enter agrarian universities to complete their training so that they may participate in agricultural production. Furthermore, since higher education poses a crucial problem, it requires in-depth solutions. A responsible leadership is needed to ensure that the university's autonomy be instrumental in providing scientific training to future professionals rather than engaging in sheer politics, as has been the case until now.

Regarding foreign relations, we will no longer act mechanically and will start actively participating in the foreign sector. We proclaim that we will maintain relations with all countries in the world on an equal basis, within ideological pluralism and following the principle of nonintervention, which we will intransigently defend. [applause, cheers]

Based on the principle of self-determination, we will uphold freedom, justice and solidarity to the extent required by our culture, the desires of the society and, especially, our interests and needs. We advocate mutual respect and accept the legal validity of all international commitments signed to this date.

Peace and sovereignty are and will continue to be the ruling principles of our relations with all the countries of the world within a framework of balanced integration and cooperation. We will reject the imbalances and abuses in state, commercial and other kinds of relations.

Our idea of relations is clear-cut and closely connected to the tightening of diplomatic, economic and cultural bonds with all the nations of the world without any restrictions whatsoever. Our maritime claim is inalienable.

It is true that in this quest we are bound to meet with antagonists and opposition to structural changes which will give rise to threats of storms capable of thwarting our domestic and foreign objectives. These threats have been foreseen by the armed forces which have empowered us to act unhesitatingly to attain the established goals in the best interests of the future of the nation.

However, we want to make a patriotic advance call for the understanding and solidarity of true Bolivians, who must understand true republican interests to firmly exercise our rights, duties and responsabilities in order to rebuild the nation, the society and the family.

We hope to attain the active and committed solidarity of the community in order to set into motion the forces behind the great social mobility which is the result of productive efforts.

We do not ignore the fact that only the solidarity and total commitment of all social strata will elicit the support of the active national sectors, especially so since there are alienating factors. In view of this we will immediately set into motion the adjustment mechanism in order to create a social community of concurrent interests, mechanisms which will provide the state with definite patterns.

The armed forces of the nation will act through us in this new historical cycle launched in the country, but they will not have to impose order and peace, because these will result from the institutional changes which will take place and the new political and economic requirements which will never beat the service of alien or foreign interests because they will be designed to fulfill the great needs of Bolivia and no one else.

If faced with any crooked machinations such as those which the nefarious domestic and foreign forces usually activate to destabilize and the disrupt the national community, the armed forces, clearly aware and committed to their fate, will fulfill their duty by correcting and rechanneling the country toward its manifest destiny and development. Whenever necessary the armed forces will resort to extreme recourses on behalf of republic interests.

These are the tasks which the armed forces have assigned to us by entrusting to us the development of government organizations in compliance with the terms of the proclamation, the declaration of objectives and the resulting basic tasks. All of these are legal instruments through which we will conduct the government of the nation as pertains to military officers and Bolivians compelled to action by the transcendental needs of the nation as a whole.

Since it is the supreme objective of man to do his duty without heeding the consequences, and hoping to fulfill our mission, I, in the name of the members of the junta, call upon the Lord our God for energy, strength and the unfaltering desire to carry out the changes in the life of the Bolivian people, without reneging on the past, but seeking enlightenment from it, without prejudging or lamenting our current situation but helping the process to surface and reach a safe port; without dreaming of utopian futures based on easy propaganda and meaningless slogans but planning this future with dedication, projecting and deciding with optimism, energy and greatness.

The national reconstruction is a peaceful revolution within the framework of Bolivian development and it will carry out a fair distribution of wealth and will provide better standards of living.

Among the measures which will be implemented immediately is the freezing of the prices of staples and others goods needed to satisfy the most pressing needs. We will balance the purchasing power of the salaries and will courageously and energetically struggle against hoarding and speculation.

We will insist on administrative honesty. We will demand authority, capability and expertise. We will implement a democratic and union-minded methodology which will allow the union leaders to concern themselves more with their unions than with politics. In the meantime, (?this activity) will be paralyzed until it loses the alienating characteristics of proletarian organizations such as fractional claims and dependency on Marxism.

We will issue a set of regulations which will give legal status to the actions of the government of national reconstruction, thus granting legal validity to the acts not provided for in the constitution.

No one can doubt the principle that there is no democracy without freedom, or freedom without economic solutions, or economic solutions without self-determination and sovereignty. These are all factors which are part of the overall freedom sought by the government of national reconstruction, the principle which we will abide by always.

The Cabinet which was sworn in just now will be the main government body and at the same time it will be the institutional working team of the junta. We will all work together and we will demand strict fulfillment of duties from each other to permit the country to enjoy its rights.

People of Bolivia, workers, peasants, professionals, intellectuals, women, youths, children, tradesmen and industrialists, comrades of the armed forces, commanders, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Bolivian police: We are at the beginning of a new stage. We have few means but, as never before in history, the responsibility for the success or failure will belong to all.

With this in mind, I call upon all of you Bolivians to join forces with this government which has transcendental goals to fulfill, thus making the task of national reconstruction a task for everyone. Thank you.

Armed Forces Program

PY182328 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado in Spanish 1857 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of document on tasks to be carried out by the armed forces for the national reconstruction, read in the Flag Room of Miraflores Garrison in La Paz by unidentified speaker--live]

[Text] Tasks to be carried out by the armed forces within the framework of the Bolivian revolution for the national reconstruction:

On the one hand, we wish a profound change which will modify the outdated institutions and which will be in keeping with national (?objectives) to initiate a reconstruction phase which is aimed at the political, economic and social reorganization of the country. The nation's armed forces have adopted the following fundamental measures which the National Reconstruction Government will carry out. [Words indistinct]:

1. The government of the nation's armed forces will carry out the necessary tasks, taking into account the country's internal and external security, after the implementation of a national program for the development and strengthening of the nation.

Paragraph A. In the political sector: Establish the premises for the establishment of of the democratic institutionalization in Bolivia.

Paragraph B. In the economic sector: Seek the integrated development of the nation in keeping with the Bolivians' welfare.

Paragraph C. In the social sector: Establish the mechanism which will ensure the harmonious coexistence of our society.

This program for the national development-reconstruction, which is in keeping with the high national objectives, is designed to promote the nation's future development. Among these objectives are the preservation of sovereignty and national integration, the return to the sea, welfare and the nation's integrated development.

2. The government of the armed forces is aware of the need to create a just society in which the benefits of development are distributed in an equitable manner, of the need to incorporate the workers of the rural mining areas and the cities into the active life of the nation in order to effectively promote social justice, the true participation of the nation in the democratic process and the full enforcement of the UN human rights document.

3. It will reduce foreign dependency and defend the rights of self-determination and national sovereignty, will eradicate political abuses and corruption and permit the reactivation of the integrated development process which is based on the change of the course in the history of the nation's leadership by preserving the traditional heritage.

Immediate tasks to be carried out in the economic sector:

4. A package of measures will be implemented to curb the inflationary process which the country is enduring and which will reverse the negative tendency of the balance of payments. For this:

Paragraph A: It is necessary to make the operations of public enterprises profitable.

Paragraph B: The same (?reduction program) of the current public expenses will be implemented.

Paragraph C: The regular revenues of the national treasury will be increased by means of a more efficient, honest and strict control of the payment and collecting mechanisms of taxes and customs tariffs.

Paragraph D: Priority investment programs which will attract foreign currency, which will have a short-term outcome and which will generate jobs will be encouraged.

Paragraph E: The monetary policy will be adjusted to the production capacity and credits will be increased, preferably to those who are part of the production process.

Paragraph F: An adequate tariffs table will be implemented for guiding the assignment of new investments, the use of labour and the use of natural resources which promote the productive efficiency of the national industries and, especially, for preventing smuggling.

Paragraph G: The foreign debts will be renegotiated and a policy [words indistinct] with the use of foreign resources, preliminary projects which are of national interest and have been established as priority by the government.

Paragraph H: The activities of the private enterprises should be adjusted to the aforementioned measures. Their price, [word indistinct] and investment policy should be adjusted and they will become, little by little, less dependent of the state's cooperation.

5. In the framework of the international and the country's [word indistinct], in the economic and financial sector, new stable development programs as well as an investment program will be implemented within a regime in which justice and social peace prevails. In order to achieve these objectives the state will promote:

Paragraph A: The free (?implementation) of those projects which have already been approved, which are being carried out or to be carried out [words indistinct].

Paragraph B: The security of each of the districts of the country will be guarded within the framework of [words indistinct] and renewed state administration.

Paragraph C: The territorial integration of the country by means of [words indistinct] transport, electricity and communications.

Paragraph D: The complementation of the mining industry by: 1. The implementation of metallurgic products which will reduce the cost of the metallurgical processes [words indistinct]. 2. The development of industries as the basis for [passage indistinct] the agricultural production by means of organizations specialized in marketing [words indistinct] technical assistance, credit line which will guarantee the peasants adequate prices for their products and which will definitely incorporate them to the consumption level of the rest of the Bolivian population.

Paragraph E: Transport on the rivers, lakes and the sea.

In the social and cultural sector:

6. It will adopt measures aimed at the development of integration based on solidarity, social justice and equitable distribution of income in order to reduce (?unemployment) and the marked contradictions which are characteristic in a developing country.

7. It will be a priority issue to give the productive sector, the middle class and the professionals a fair treatment in accordance with their patriotic contribution to the country's development.

8. The agrarian reform will be guided in order to achieve: Paragraph A: The establishment of economic production units and reduce the rationing of the [word indistinct].

Paragraph B: The readjustment of legal mechanisms to promote justice in the agrarian sector [words indistinct] of the National Agrarian Reform Council.

Paragraph C: The education of the peasant aimed at his integral formation in order to make him fit to participate in the reconstruction tasks.

Paragraph D: Reestablish policies for rural credits to improve their production levels and the living standard of the peasants.

9. It will adopt social security measures aimed at standarizing legal norms and procedures in order for the benefits to reach all the people.

10. It will gradually and progressively solve the shortage of housing in the country.

11. It will decide on the appropriate policies to eradicate illiteracy it will establish a common basic education, a diversified secondary education, particularly aimed at forming skilled workers and a [word indistinct] education.

12. [Passage indistinct] regarding public services, defense and security.

13. In the beginning, the armed forces will assume the responsibility of the government.

14. It will approve the necessary reorganization measures for the public administration and other state-owned organizations to become more efficient and to do away with privilege.

15. It will decide on the dismissal of directors of public administration organizations, without regard for all party politics.

16. It will apply the legal norms regarding responsibility for holding public posts.

17. In order to ensure and strengthen [words indistinct] and the harmony of society, the organization structure of the Bolivian police will be improved in order to carry out their specific functions in an efficient and patriotic manner.

18. It will regulate the functioning of cultural, union, political, social and economic institutions.

19. Once the government has been consolidated, the urgent measures fulfilled and the basis of national reconstruction applied, it will implement the legal instruments and procedures in accordance with the stability and [words indistinct] to make possible the direct participation of the people in the government through practical measures.

20. In the international order, the government of the honorable military junta will formulate a foreign policy which will pursue the objectives of the Bolivian Government in the international field by trying to make the foreign service carry out a coherent and dynamic policy contributing to the national development.

These measures are (?aimed) at the needs to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the nation in view of the interests and ideologies of the great powers and to prevent the national territory from becoming a site of hostility between factions, in order to preserve the country's internal and external security and the right to the free determination of the Bolivian people. The new government will strengthen and activate the physical, economic, social and cultural agreements signed at the regional and subregional levels and under the understanding that these agreements must contribute to the development and unity of the Latin American states.

In conclusion, it will define a national strategy to solve the landlocked situation affecting the country. To do this it will carry out a policy of [words indistinct] aimed at restoring a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

18 July 1980.

The sea belongs to us by right; it is our duty to recover it.

[Signed] Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, army commander; Gen Waldo Bernal, Air Force Commander; Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, navy commander.

[Approved by] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces.

Distribution of Food

PY191424 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1410 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Communique No 11]

[Text] The public in general, and especially wholesale and retail butchers, is informed that 10,000 kilograms of beef were dispatched from the locality of San Borja this morning to supply the city with articles of prime importance.

La Paz, July 1980.

Signed: Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces.

Return to Work Appeal

PY210314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jul (AFP)--The official radio network, which is controlled by the Bolivian Armed Forces, tonight broadcast very urgent appeals to the workers, urging them to report to work tomorrow and ensuring them that they will have every type of guarantee.

The newspaper EL DIARIO has also issued a call to its workers to report to the shops tonight in order to print an issue for tomorrow.

The most important newspaper of La Paz, PRESENCIA, has been seized by the government, and it is occupied by military forces.

The impression tonight is that, with the fear produced by rumors regarding preparations for violent actions to be carried out tomorrow, the turnout of workers will be very limited.

Prohibition of Roadblocks

PY202304 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 2055 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Military communique: The commander of the 1 Corps District informs the public that since the Districts of Oruro and Potosi have been declared military zones, the following has been ordered:

1. Any person who is caught blockading or by any other means preventing the normal flow of public transport or impeding the circulation of transport, vehicles and pedestrians will be considered subversive, and as such will be arrested and made subject to the country's laws.

2. In view of the repeated requests by the transporters of Oruro and Potosi Districts to carry out their activities, the armed forces informs those interested that it guarantees the normal flow of all urban, provincial and intercity public transport.

Signed: Brig Gen (Hernan Ferrel Nova), commander of the I Corps.

REPORTS ON GUEILER'S WHEREABOUTS CONFLICT

Reported in La Paz Nunciature

PY200240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Ousted President Lidia Gueiler has been in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature since last Thursday, according to diplomatic circles close to Nuncio Msgr Alcio Rapisarda.

Mrs Gueiler had managed to escape from those who invaded the Quemado Palace last Thursday noon and headed for the nunciature in the company of one of her civilian assistants, it was learned here today. Persons interested in protecting the former president circulated rumors last Friday that she was under house arrest in the presidential village of San Jorge, adding that she was later taken to another undisclosed place.

It was reported today that she had been exiled in Asuncion, Paraguay, and several Buenos Aires radio stations heard here aired the news.

The presence of Mrs Gueiler in the nunciature was confirmed to AFP tonight by several heads of foreign missions which received official information from Monsignor Rapisarda.

Rumored in U.S. Embassy

PY191818 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 Jul (AFP)--A traveler from the Bolivian capital reported today that the deposed president of Bolivia, Lidia Gueiler, reportedly sought asylum early this morning in the U.S. Embassy in La Paz.

A Canadian professor, David Bein, who had been in La Paz 8 days and who arrived today at noon in Lima on a flight by a European carrier, was the person who provided the information. He said that this rumor was very persistent this morning in the hotel where he was lodged, in tourist circles and at the El Alto International Airport.

Reported Arrival in Asuncion

PY192008 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1945 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Relay from President Stroessner Airport in Asuncion]

[Text] The Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAS] aircraft that has arrived here at the international airport is now coming to a stop and not precisely in the place where it should connect up with the disembarking tunnels, which is where the press is observing what is happening. We have been told not to go downstairs, which makes us believe that the former Bolivian president has arrived and that she is not disembarking in the usual place but in an isolated corner.

A beige Toyota car is nearing the plane. There are two other small planes nearby with their engines running and the press is not allowed to get close. There is a police ring that is trying to stop the approach of the photographers of the media and we ourselves are not allowed to approach the plane in which, presumably, the former Bolivian president has arrived.

We have been told that former President Gueiler will pass through, if she has arrived, the disembarkation gate. Nevertheless, everything indicates that she will get into a beige Toyota car that is parked here.

We repeat: the press has no access.

Confirmation of Arrival

PY192044 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2025 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] This is an exclusive newsflash for the entire country: The former Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, is now at the Campo Grande President Stroessner International Airport. She is inside an airplane of the Lloyd Bolivian Airline which arrived at 1600 at our main airport.

In about an hour the former Bolivian president will leave the airport by helicopter to a downtown building of this capital which has a heliport. This was confirmed by a reliable source which asked not to be identified. We repeat: former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada is at the international airport. In about an hour she will be transferred by helicopter to a downtown building.

Official Denial of Arrival

PY192307 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo 2300 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] It has been officially confirmed that the former Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, has not arrived in this capital today.

Further Denial

PY201646 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1550 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] There is widespread belief that former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler is in our country. A number of events that took place yesterday at the international airport supports this conviction. These include the arrival of a Bolivian airplane which was surrounded by tight security measures and the virtual escape in a car of the passengers of that plane toward the downtown area, in sum, a series of totally unusual events that lead to the belief that the former Bolivian president may be in Paraguayan territory.

Reliable sources yesterday told Primero de Marzo at the international airport that the ousted president had arrived on a regular flight of the military air transport from Mariscal Estigarribia, Chaco. She reportedly arrived at 1400 and the plane landed at the old airport. She is reportedly lodged in a downtown hotel of Asuncion under a false name so that she may not be disturbed. We even have information on the name she is reportedly using, the hotel where she is staying and the reason she wants to pass unnoticed. She is reportedly suffering from serious nervous depression and cannot possibly meet the press.

A few minutes ago we again asked Interior Ministry Under Secretary Migueal Angel Bestard about the presence of the former Bolivian president in Paraguayan territory. He told us that even if she had planned to come here, she has definitely not arrived yet. He said: I can assure you that the former Bolivian president is not in Paraguay. Futhermore, it would not be necessary to avail ourselves of helicopters or any other sophisticated means of transport to meet her if she comes to this country.

Regarding the report that she is staying in a downtown hotel, Dr Bestard said that if she came to Asuncion, she would not need to stay in a hotel since she has many relatives here in whose homes she could stay.

SILES ZUAZO ISSUES CALL FOR RESISTANCE

PY200025 Paris AFG in Spanish 2234 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, winner of last month's elections, has made public a communique saying that he is leading a movement of resistance against the new military regime which, he says, will not be able to consolidate itself.

The communique was aired last night over a clandestine radio station and the announcer recalled that Siles Zuazo had already announded through the same station that he was assuming responsibility for conducting the nation at this sad time for the fatherland.

The communique reads: "Today, 18 July, I want to inform the people of Bolivia that I am still free despite the efforts made by the usurpers of the will of the people to arrest me. In those efforts they have searched the residence of many leaders and militants of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), but I have already gone underground to lead the resistance to ultimately topple the new antidemocratic attempt to rule the country.

The government of national destruction which the usurpers in the military high command are trying to impose on the country is in a quagmire and has no possibility of consolidating itself. This government is being resisted by all the Bolivian people, repudiated by the majority in the armed forces and denied recognition by the international community.

"I repeat to you that the order of the day is to follow the instructions given yesterday by the Democracy Defense Committee (CONADE): Go on general strike; block the roads and stage a general and peaceful civilian resistance. Bolivia will never be defeated."

DEATHS OF SEVERAL PROMINENT LEADERS REPORTED

Quiroga Santa Cruz Death

PY210101 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--A press bulletin released today by the Bolivian University Confederation [CUB] reports on the incident in which Marcel Quiroga Santa Cruz died and in which numerous leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] were detained last Thursday when the coup that led to Gen Luis Garcia Meza being named president took place.

After indicating that the CUB and the COB had met with labor leader Juan Lechin presiding, and that they had received information regarding the revolt that was then limited to the city of Trinidad, it adds that as they were concluding the meeting, they heard bursts of machinegun fire directed at the union building.

The president of the CUB, Gonzalo Aguirre Villafan, in a report given to the press, indicates that upon observing that COB headquarters was surrounded and that it was impossible to leave, they obeyed the orders of the leaders of the miners, Simon Reyes, who indicated that they were not to offer any resistance.

In these critical circumstances, the report states, other voices were heard--those of Oscar Eid, a leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and Marcelo Quiroga--asking for calm. It was then that a Methodist minister, a member of the Human Rights Committee, announced that they were not armed and that they would surrender. He also asked that their lives be respected.

The report continues by stating that from outside the attackers ordered them to come out with their hands behind their heads; so they started to do so in line one by one, headed by the Methodist minister. The paramilitary elements stood about 2 meters apart in a room on the lower floor and along the staircase which leads to the street. They were heavily armed civilians.

They fired their weapons without any reason. About 10 of those surrendering, among them Socialist leader Oscar Eid, started to come down the stairs. When they reached the first floor, one of the paramilitary elements recognized Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz and ordered some of his comrades in arms to pick him out of the line and take him to a room. Marcelo refused to be separated from his fellows and clung to the wooden bannister. Marcelo struggled against two of the paramilitary elements who were complying with the order, when suddenly one of them fired his machinegun at him at pointblank range, directly into his chest. Marcelo collapsed without making a sound, and his body remained stretched out on the staircase.

Aguirre Villafan continues by stating that once they were in the street, they were put into a Red Cross ambulance. At this point, there was some confusion; it is not clear what it was all about. Aguirre Villafan and some of his fellows took advantage of the situation and managed to escape into a building. Among the escapees was Oscar Eid. Aguirre Villafan adds that after waiting a good while, they were able to see that the situation in the street was returning to normal. They then left the building and split up to avoid being arrested.

Simon Paredes Dead

PY191807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian political leaders Carlos [name as received] Quiroga Santa Cruz and Simon Paredes have died as a result of the wounds they received at the time of the coup d'etat. The former was the leader of the Socialist Party and the latter was a leader of the pro-Soviet Communist Party.

MIR Leader Capobianco Dead

PY210042 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--Guillermo Capobianco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which is part of Hernan Siles Zuazo's People's Democratic Union (UDP) front, died as a result of the wounds he received during a clash that took place last Thursday in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Capobianco was the leader who 3 weeks ago headed the movement against the revolt in Santa Cruz City aimed at preventing Hernan Siles Zuazo's election. Capobianco's death was reported by his relatives, and it was learned here only today, Sunday, due to the interrupted communications in the interior of the country.

SIGNS OF SCATTERED CIVILIAN RESISTANCE APPEAR

PY192359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Civilian reaction against the coup began this afternoon in La Paz and throughout Bolivia when clandestine radio stations and other stations controlled by mineworkers on a national network called on workers to wait for instructions to carry out democratic resistance, to avoid provocations and to maintain strict discipline.

The network--which was silent for about 4 hours--reported that aircraft of the air force attacked with bombs and destroyed the Colquiri station, in the Oruro region. This station was broadcasting, with excellent audibility, slogans calling for a general strike and the immediate blockading of roads.

A powerful mining radio station, Radio Animas, took over the leadership of the network and broadcast slogans calling on people to remain calm, remain alert to provocations and insisting that only the instructions from the mining leadership should be followed.

The station also read a dozen letters of support from tin mining centers which announced they are on strike. The radio broadcasts insist that the Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) is coordinating all the operations in defense of the election results. It pointed out that instructions for civilian resistance against the coup will be given at the appropriate time.

This afternoon, leaflets were being distributed in La Paz carrying the text of the message delivered by the leader of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), Herman Siles Zuazo as head of the organization must coordinate the actions of all the labor sectors in the country.

In the meantime, peasants from a zone near the mining centers--according to a report by a mining station of the national network--have blocked roads and that hundreds of vehicles are trapped in the La Paz-Cochabamba highway.

According to local political circles, it is believed that Bolivia will live in an environment of tense tranquillity until Monday but that actions of resistance can be expected on that day because, according to the military government, commercial and industrial activities must be resumed.

Regarding the press, there will be no newspapers tomorrow and it is possible that, in support of the general strike, there will not be any on Monday.

Mineworkers Resistance

PY190052 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre Network in Spanish 2355 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The mining centers of Catavi, Siglo XX, Uncia, Miraflores and the northern part of Potosi are carrying out an active and organized resistance. Starting yesterday, 17 July, at about 1700, workers, students, peasants, housewives, professionals, educators, union leaders, and the people of Uncia and the mining camps began organizing a popular workers' resistance to prevent the armed forces from entering and consolidating their position in the mining centers.

The mineworkers and the people in general of these mining centers are actively participating in an organized manner. This civil resistance is being carried out near Bustillo Province, where patrol squads are willing to give their lives if the armed forces try to enter the Catavi and Siglo XX mining centers.

Another important aspect of this resistance is the militant and organized participation of the mineworkers who are being supported by students, peasants and housewives. A fact which should be praised at this historic time is the support from more than 200 rural teachers who have joined the civic and peaceful resistance.

A rural teacher told one of our reporters that the rural teachers from northern POTOSI cannot remain indifferent in view of this serious political situation affecting the country. He said: We hope that democracy will return to Bolivia because all Bolivians are aware of this need; therefore, we have joined the defense committees and the patrol squads to prevent the armed forces from entering our district so that we can in this manner protect the union leaders and union freedom. Therefore, the mining centers are carrying out a popular workers' resistance to prevent the regular troops from entering our district. The people of this district must, however, remain calm and prudent and must also be alert to the call of the union executive committee and the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, through sirens and this radio station.

Huanuni Under Military Control

PY201418 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1350 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, listeners, fellow workers, people of Bolivia:

We want to inform our fellow workers and the Bolivian people that the Huanuni mining district is under military attack and I believe it is already under military control.

To confirm this report we have a relay from Huanuni in which we can also hear the gunshots and in which we are told that at 0730 [GMT], on rather at 0400, the military began the attack on Huanuni, which is now officially in the hands of the military.

The following is a relay from our correspondent in Huanuni who sent the report precisely when their station came under attack. [Relay mostly indistinct; however, gunshots are heard in the background].

Military Withdrawal

PY201714 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1625 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Unconfirmed reports coming from Huanuni indicate that military troops broke into that district shooting at every target; they did not respect anything. It has also been reported that the ground forces had the support of the air force. Local ambulances are now picking up the wounded and the dead from the armed attack.

Furthermore, it has been reported that after the attack on the Huanuni district, where they committed brutal actions, the military forces had to withdraw from the area and return to their headquarters. We also want to report that the Huanuni miners are determined to continue the fight. Despite the military attack, they are firmly determined to obey and enforce the decisions adopted by national organizations such as the committee for the Defense of Democracy, the Bolivian Labor Federation and the Mineworkers Federation.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ROLE IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY190941 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Jul (AFP)--The acting spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Jose Vicente Pimentel, stated here today that Brazil has not participated at all in the Bolivian coup d'etat.

This was Pimentel's answer to a question asked by a journalist who quoted news reports concerning Brazil's participation in the coup d'etat which took place in Bolivia yesterday. "The report is groundless," he said.

In response to a question regarding an alleged recent visit paid to Brazil by the then-Bolivian army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, Pimentel indicated that had such a visit taken place his ministry would have been aware of it.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized the traditional position of the Brazilian Government toward a coup d'etat: Brazil recognizes the new government after it gains political and territorial control of the country and guarantees the fulfillment of international accords.

Pimentel noted that communications between Brasilia and the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz were very difficult.

HYDROELECTRIC EQUIPMENT TO BE BOUGHT FROM USSR

PY192222 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Brazil and the Soviet Union have practically concluded an agreement for the supply of 80 percent of the equipment for the Xingo hydroelectric plant (2.4 million kw) on the Sao Francisco River and for the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant on the Parana River. Under this agreement the Soviet Union will buy from Brazil agricultural products, especially coffee, cacao and soybeans worth $2.5 billion while selling equipment worth only $1 billion, thus leaving a $1.5 billion balance in Brazil's favor. The agreement has already been approved by the nation's president following suggestions from the finance minister, planning minister and foreign minister. The construction of the two hydroelectric plants which were not planned as a priority in the Brazilian energy generation program will thus get underway in the near future, to be completed in 5 years at the most.

NAVY ACCEPTS 12-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT

PY180856 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--The deputy chief of the EMFA [Armed Forces General Staff] Adm Ibsen de Gusmao, stated yesterday that most of the navy's commanding officers have accepted without any problems the thesis which Brazil will defend at the Law of the Sea Conference which will be held in the United States this month. This thesis advocates the 12-mile territorial sea and 200-mile economic sea zone. According to the admiral, the support for this thesis will not harm Brazil because its economic interests within 200 miles will be preserved. He announced that the 200-mile territorial sea thesis was being opposed more and more every day and the attempt to defend it at the Law of the Sea Conference could leave Brazil isolated.

ROLDOS SUSPENDS RELATIONS WITH NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA181815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 18 Jul (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has ordered the suspension of diplomatic relations with the new military government [of Bolivia], it has been announced in official circles.

The foreign minister announced that Ecuadorean ambassador to La Paz Luis Yepez Calisto has been recalled to Quito.

Mario Aleman, acting foreign minister, also announced that the Andean group is studying a communique to be issued in the coming hours in which it will define its position regarding the new Bolivian situation.

PRESIDENT SAYS ECONOMIC CRISIS DOES NOT EXIST

PA190317 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Jaime Roldos has stated that there is no economic crisis in Ecuador. He spoke in favor of the government's plan for stable and accurate prices on food and added that he does not plan to have a government whose actions are routine.

In a speech last night on television, President Roldos stated that the economic and social problems found by his administration are of such magnitude that it was necessary to put the house in order. He mentioned the fact that on 10 August 1979, when he assumed power, the country had a huge debt and an economic and social crisis, despite the fact that previous governments had benefited from the oil bonanza.

The social groups which have been neglected must have faith in the government I preside over, President Roldos said, and added that he wants to have a different government because historical circumstances demand true social justice in our country.

Justifies Food Price Hikes

PA190320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0513 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 17 Jul (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos tonight justified his policy of raising the prices of several food items, which he implemented in order to stimulate agriculture.

Roldos spoke for 1 hour and 18 minutes on a national radio and television network to explain that the 35-percent increase in the prices of sugar, other food products and fuels were justified.

He praised the Ecuadorean people, who have shown their maturity and "thirst for democracy by not falling prey to provocations despite the maneuvers by anarchical groups that have sought to destabilize the democratic system."

He reiterated that his government is aimed at economic development and social justice and listed the literacy campaign, rural electrification and development programs, various airports, roads, housing projects and agricultural credits among his administration's most important current projects.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ABANDONS EFFORTS TO END EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA192352 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Costa Rica today abandoned all efforts to aid some 200 peasants who have sought refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, it has been officially announced. A Foreign Ministry communique notes that yesterday "all efforts were exhausted," and accused the left-leaning 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) of preventing any solution to the problem in a "clear political maneuver."

At the same time newly designated Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus admitted the possibility that the embassy may be transferred to another site in the Salvadoran capital. If this were done the building housing the peasants would lose extraterritoriality. The communique states that the decision was made after guarantees were received on the part of the Salvadoran Government that the extraterritoriality of the embassy and the physical safety of the occupants wishing to go to their places of origin would be respected.

The document states that the Costa Rican Government asked for assistance in this aspect from the International Red Cross. The Costa Rican Government sent an aircraft yesterday to San Salvador to airlift the peasants who last Friday occupied the embassy alleging they were subject to military repression. It notes that although it was evident that there was no basis of a political nature for granting the asylum, the Costa Rican Government had decided to allow the peasants to enter the embassy grounds for humanitarian reasons.

But it states that the officials in charge of the operation tried for 12 hours to effect the operation but were blocked by LP-28 members, who evaded any contact. The communique states that the Costa Rican Government's position of assistance "was undermined by the LP-28 in a clear political maneuver," not caring about the fate of the occupants in our embassy in San Salvador."

FALLAS REITERATES CHARGES ON ARMS TO NICARAGUA

PA181415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Major Fallas, who once served as deputy director of the Investigations Directorate, has reiterated that the Costa Rican Government participated actively in the transfer of weapons and men to Nicaragua during the revolt that overthrew Anastasio Somoza's regime.

Here are Major Fallas' exclusive statements: [Begin recording] [in progress] ...in Nicaragua, as soon as I began working on Base Eight with Mr (Marti), the more delicate issues concerned with Nicaragua began coming in and I was ordered to get trustworthy persons, very trustworthy persons, to handle very delicate work that was being ordered (?from the higher echelons). So I approached a large number of officers, whose names I gave to the Judicial Investigations Organization (OIJ). They were quite a few, perhaps 60, 70 or 80 persons, who were to help me [word indistinct].

While in the air section of the Base Eight, I was recalled one afternoon along with Mr [name indistinct] Alfaro to receive instructions that a plane would arrive at about 0100, 0230, or 0300 in the morning. We were not told where the plane was coming from. The plane was to bring in war materiel for the Sandinists. At about 0200 the boys and I--also present were Colonel Marti, Mr Elio Espinac, Mr Julio Azofeifa, Mr Benedicti and Mr Carrasco, who at the time owned (Casco)--saw a Douglas plane land. The plane was owned by (Casco). The arms cargo was big. Evidence of this is the fact that we used four cargo vehicles from the [word indistinct] ministry.

Colonel Marti, Mr Carlos Arias, Mr Danilo Arias and I drove the four vehicles. We were instructed that part of the cargo should be left on Base Eight. We were told that that would go through (?state security). This can be confirmed by asking Colonel Marti and all those whose names I have reported to the OIJ to declare.

The cargo was taken to Liberia, where a Mr Ramirez, at the time director of police studies, led us to El Pelon, where we stored the weapons. These were also turned over to a number of Sandinist youths, who took over. This was in a big old house in El Pelon. [end recording]

Further Details

PA190202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Thirty aircraft bringing weapons arrived in Costa Rica during the time Major Fallas was in charge of these operations. When Major Fallas went from Base Eight to Guanacaste he left behind a large amount of weapons. When he returned 30 days later they were gone. We all know where some of these weapons appeared later, Fallas told the legislative commission this morning.

The work in Guanacaste was mainly taking care of the weapons left over for the government. Major Fallas said that out of every shipment of weapons arriving from Cuba by air, one-fourth was for our government and was sent to Santa Rosa, where Major Ramirez was in charge of receiving Costa Rica's share. The weapons for Nicaragua were sent to El Pelon, where they were received by the Mexican, a man called (Porlo), and another called Antonin. There was no Costa Rican Government official there. The pilots who brought the weapons were paid in dollars by Elio Espinac.

The planes bringing weapons from Cuba arrived at Llano Grande between 0100 and 0400 and were received by Espinac, who paid them, and by civil aviation director Benedicti (Rastol). All this occurred during the Nicaraguan revolution.

Public Works Ministry trucks would pull up to the aircraft and civil guards loaded them and covered them with tarpaulins. The trucks stopped at Santa Rosa to unload the Costa Rican share and the rest was sent to El Pelon and from there to Nicaragua.

At El Pelon were Sandinist troops trained by us. Rolando Carazo, son of the president of the republic, coordinated the shipment of weapons in air taxi aircraft to Nicaragua. I did not reveal this before because I thought it was a state secret until someone disclosed it, Major Falla told the deputies.

Security Officials' Communique

PA192141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Public security officials have replied to certain articles about arms trafficking. In a communique signed by the top public security officials, directors of the public force and national security agents, they said: It is absolutely true that on occasion of the emergency situations experienced because of the war in Nicaragua, subjugated by the dictator Somoza and in view of the latent threat of an armed invasion by the Somozist army, weapons were brought into the country officially and the police forces were converted into military forces. This was done under the sacred right of free nations to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The note issued by these officials to explain the deeds denounced by the Criminal Investigations Bureau added: Our police had to be transferred to the border without even special survival equipment. They washed our soil with their blood and gave up their lives so we could all enjoy the free air for which good Costa Ricans fought. We gave our people everything we considered necessary thanks to the aid of friendly governments. We sent this aid to the places where it was most needed by using the state means that were available to us. We are proud of our participation in the armed struggle of the Nicaraguan people, the communique said.

The communique issued by the Public Security Ministry continued: Our honest participation directly or indirectly in the armed struggle of the Nicaraguans will always be a reason for personal pride. The country can be sure that the weapons used to safeguard national integrity are sacred to us and will never reach bastard interests [intereses bastardos] through us or with our complicity.

The Public Security Ministry officials who signed the communique vigorously rejected the charge that they profited from the weapons. They said that the weapons were received for the public force and that is how they were used.

These officials condemned any arms trafficking. The communique added: The noble action concerning the Nicaraguan incidents should not be marred by the immoral activity of certain people who traffic in weapons.

The communique is supported by former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, who attached a note to it saying that he wants to place on record that he is very proud of having been chief of those who signed the document.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY LOSES DIPLOMATIC STATUS

PA190132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jul (AFP)--Johnny Chaverri, special Costa Rican envoy, has told AFP that the Costa Rican Embassy here has lost its status as a diplomatic site and has become a refugee camp as of 2400 GMT, the deadline in the Costa Rican Government's ultimatum to more than 200 peasants to withdraw from the embassy.

Chaverri said that since that time the situation is now in the hands of the Salvadoran Red Cross and archbishops. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Government will start proceedings to transfer its embassy in San Salvador to a new site.

Chaverri, one of the two envoys sent by the Costa Rican Government to settle the problem, said, "There is nothing more we can do. We are returning to San Jose tonight."

Phone Service Interruption

PA190135 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1555 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A new minutes ago we contacted the Costa Rican Embassy, where 215 peasants are located, some of them for the past 8 days. Others entered yesterday afternoon.

The serious issue here--and please pay close attention, members of the Red Cross or the Green Cross--is that the telephone lines to the Costa Rican Embassy were inexplicably cut this morning. There is no longer any telephone contact with the embassy. We repeat that inexplicably, communications by telephone have been suspended.

'POWERFUL BOMB' DAMAGES NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA181411 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A powerful bomb has exploded in the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. We have established contact with the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. We will ask Companero Pedro Calderon, diplomatic attache in the Nicaraguan Embassy, to recount what occurred last night.

[Begin recording] [Calderon] Last night at around 2300, I was in bed in the embassy when I heard a strong explosion. It was apparently caused by a very powerful bomb because I sleep upstairs and it shook me in my bed. I immediately got up to check the damage. The building was filled with smoke. I checked the embassy and found that the main gate had been destroyed. The offices had also been destroyed; the windows were broken; the flagstaffs had also been destroyed. There was a big hole like the ones that rockets make. A gate to the inside of the building had also been destroyed. The doors to various offices and the windows had been destroyed. There were no injuries. Do you have any more questions?

[Question by unidentified newsman] What measures are you going to adopt to protect yourselves in the embassy since other bombs could explode?

[Answer] We are taking the measures we have always taken. We are waiting to see what orders we receive from Nicaragua. We have always had these measures. We never imagined that there would be such an attack against our embassy, against Nicaragua.

[Question] Who do you think is responsible for the attack?

[Answer] I could not specifically blame anyone right now. We cannot blame anyone right now.

[Unidentified newsman] This has been a conversation with Pedro Calderon, diplomatic attache in the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. Thank you, companero, for your report.

Government Regret of Incident

PA181842 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1538 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran authorities today deplored the bomb attack against the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador which caused property damage. A dynamite bomb was exploded near midnight, Thursday, at the Nicaraguan Embassy in western San Salvador.

Commercial attache William Aburto Prado and diplomatic attache Pedro Calderon were inside the embassy at the time of the attack, as was the policeman who guards the embassy. No one was injured.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Francisco Quinonez, who is sick, was immediately informed of the terrorist attack, the origin of which is unknown. On two occasions recently the Nicaraguan Embassy has been machinegunned. The Salvadoran authorities expressed their sympathy to the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta and offered to investigate the incident.

GUATEMALA

SENATORS ATTACKED FOR STAND ON U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA190301 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 2

["Topics of Interest" column by Mario Ribas Montes: "Incomprehensive Attitudes"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday we were stunned by the statements by Congress President Deputy Tomas Zepeda and several other congressmen to the effect that one is prejudging when one criticizes the probable appointment of the U.S. ambassador who will replace Mr Frank Ortiz. In our column Monday we published excerpts of a DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS editorial which pointed to the danger that we might be sent a human rights activist who would promote the crumbling of the government to which those very parliamentarians belong. Prejudging? Yesterday, in response to such a vague opinion, we listened to the views of several persons who arrived from El Salvador praising the Guatemalan press' attitude in the face of the announcement that Mr George Landau, current U.S. ambassador to Chile, might be appointed here. It has been due to this vigilant attitude by various Guatemalan circles that an image of solidarity has been projected, particularly among foreign observers, who have had to take back their words in view of the way in which Guatemalans have behaved in the face of danger.

According to one of the deputies, "the U.S. Government is empowered to appoint whoever it deems most suitable to defend its interests in Guatemala and there are no reasons to fear its supervison." Bravo! This is a classical example of "confusing the issues," since nobody is denying the U.S. Government's right to appoint its ambassador, but neither can Guatemalans be denied the right to reject any interference in their domestic policy. The point here is to warn that neither the Guatemalan Government nor people are willing to accept the diplomatic style that has brought so much grief to both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

In commenting on the statements above, somebody was telling us that the deputies had made them because they are politicians, in other words, because they are in the habit of dissembling and hiding their real opinions and even their intentions. We do not believe that attitude is advantageous for Guatemala, for it disrupts the unity needed by the various sectors to conduct themselves in the face of pressure from abroad. In addition, this line of reasoning does not convince anyone. It is also disconcerting to those who in good faith defend the national interests without commitments of any kind, for it gives the impression that it corresponds to a carefully mediated official view.

The progovernment political parties have remained almost isolated from the struggle waged against these interventionist efforts in our country, thus giving the impression that they do not consider themselves obliged to defend the institutions. It is not our purpose to suggest to them what to do, because everyone can do as he pleases, but it would be good if its representatives would not constitute themselves into unofficial critics of the press' statements on behalf of Guatemala.

HONDURAS

NEW NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSTALLED

PA202228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A national Constituent Assembly made up of 71 members was installed here today in a ceremony presided over by the junta president, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

The event was also attended by the Cabinet members, the Supreme Court justices, the members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces and the diplomatic corps accredited to this country.

A large crowd carrying signs of the various political parties represented in the assembly surrounded the legislative palace and continuously cheered their leaders.

The assembly will be headed by Roberto Suazo Cordoba of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] who was elected president, and Efrain Bu Giron of the PLH and Nicolas Cruz Torres of the National Party of Honduras [PNH] who were elected vice presidents.

The secretaries are: Benigno Irias of the PLH and Juan Pablo Urrutia of the PNH. Marco Tulio Castillo of the PLH and Heriberto Alcantara of the PNH were elected assistant secretaries.

The events started at 1000 (1600 GMT) with the entry of General Paz Garcia and the other two junta members, Colonels Domingo Antonio Alvarez Curz and Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, into the assembly.

This was immediately followed by the national anthem sung by all those present and the public outside the palace.

A national radio and television network is carrying the events.

Benigno Irias, secretary of the assembly, then read the decree installing the legislature. Irias' statement was followed by a great ovation.

The decree was immediately approved and signed by all the deputies.

This is the third Constituent Assembly installed at the present legislative palace in Tegucigalpa. The previous two assemblies served to return constitutional order to the republic after the coups d'etat that overthrew Presidents Ramon Villeda Morales of the PLH and Ramon Ernesto Cruz Ucles of the PNH.

The present Constituent Assembly is specifically tasked with drafting the electoral law and the law for the political organizations. It is also to draft a new constitution and to complete the transfer to a civilian regime.

The ministers and the Junta Members signed the decree after the deputies.

Msgr Hector Enrique Santos y Hernandez, archbishop of Tegucigalpa, called upon God's help so that the members of the Constituent Assembly "can find the way in this historic hour" and avoid "departing from the truth in order to give the people a constitution inspired in the love of God."

The president of the military junta then addressed the assembly members and said that "the government of the armed forces is determined to fully preserve political stability, the constitutional guarantees and the country's peace as their basic goals." "We are proud to have obtained a firm social peace based on the respect that the government has had for human rights and the freedoms of assembly, speech and religion," he said.

Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the assembly, replied to General Paz Garcia by saying, "We will fulfill our commitment loyally and will work very hard to obtain a social climate that will promote the people's political and economic developments." "I want to call upon the Hondurans to join us in this noble task of building a government of honesty and work for our Honduras," he said.

The junta members left the legislative palace amid a double line of cadets of the Gen Francisco Morazan Military Academy thus concluding the ceremonies of the installation of the Honduran Constituent Assembly.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON SANDINIST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Soviet Delegation Arrival

PA181414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation has arrived to participate beside our people in the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolutionary victory. The delegation is headed by Ivan Kebin. It was received by a high-level Sandinist front and government junta of the National Reconstruction Government delegation. The welcoming speech was delivered by revolutionary Comdr Jaime Wheelock Roman. Deputy Chairman of the Presidium Ivan Kebin then replied to the agricultural development minister's speech. The following are the remarks made by both leaders:

[Begin Wheelock recording] We hope that on this first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution [words indistinct] you will accept our hospitality and the revolutionary spirit of a people who have just freed themselves from the chains of 45 years of dictatorship and oppression. We extend to you all our hospitality [words indistinct]. [end recording]

That was part of Commander Wheelock's remarks welcoming the Soviet mission which arrived this afternoon to celebrate the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution with us. The following are the remarks of the head of the Soviet delegation, Ivan Kebin:

[Begin Kebin recording in Russian followed by translation into Spanish with Russian accent] (?We thank you) for this cordial welcome. We come with a feeling of true respect and appreciation for Nicaragua, the fatherland of the hero of Nicaragua's independence, Augusto Cesar Sandino. We are here with you today as the heroic Nicaraguan people are getting ready to solemnly celebrate the first anniversary of the glorious and victorious democratic and anti-imperialist revolution. The revolution [words indistinct] initiated a new stage in the history of the Nicaraguan people. The revolution is also a very important link in the struggle for national liberation in this region of the world and the whole world. The revolution is undoubtedly a magnificent contribution of the Nicaraguan people in the world revolution. [end recording]

You have just heard part of Kebin's remarks in response to Wheelock's welcoming speech.

Havana Television Coverage

FL191708 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1548 GMT on 19 July begins live color coverage of the first anniversary celebrations in Managua.

Coverage begins with girls in colorful costumes dancing in the street carnival-style. At 1552 the camera pans the crowd and the speaker's platform. Fidel Castro is seen in the center of the platform flanked by Sergio Ramirez and Daniel Ortega. Next to them can be seen Belize Prime Minister George Price and Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. At 1553 GMT members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] come up the stairs and take their places on the platform. There is a large poster at the back of the platform showing Sandino and Fonseca that reads "Sandino Yesterday, Sandino Today, Sandino Forever; Day of Commitment, First Anniversary; FSLN Vanguard of the People".

The ceremony begins at 1559 GMT with a gun salute. The camera returns to the crowd, which is seen waving flags, the red and black FSLN flags most prominent among them. An unidentified speaker introduces the guests. The list is headed by Fidel Castro.

At 1613 GMT, Havana's Channel 13, which so far had been carrying the opening ceremony of the Moscow Olympics, joins in the coverage.

At 1616, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega is seen approaching in a jeep. Comdr Eden Pastora approaches in another jeep coming from the opposite direction. They meet in front of the speaker's platform and salute each other. They then review the troops together, jeeps side by side. After this is over, Humberto Ortega addresses all those present and tells them the troops salute them. The troops echo this salute. Ortega then goes up and takes his place on the platform. At 1624 GMT, a founder of the FSLN, Victor Tirado Lopez, takes the podium and pins the Carlos Fonseca Order to several Sandinists. There is much embracing and smiling.

Grenada's Maurice Bishop follows with a 7-minute speech ending at 1635 GMT. At 1636 GMT, Belize's George Price addresses the crowd for two minutes. Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez speaks from 1639 to 1651 GMT. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 1653 amid chants of "Fidel, Fidel".

Castro Adress

FL191831 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1653 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally held in Managua, Nicaragua, to commemorate the first anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist Revolution-live]

[Text] Comrade leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and of the Government of National Reconstruction, distinguished invited delegations and personalities, courageous Sandinist soldiers and militamen, dear Nicaraguan brothers: Some will perhaps think that I am going to make a long speech. [applause] Others perhaps think that I will make here an ardent and revolutionary harangue. [applause] But, I will neither be extensive nor polemical nor deliver an ardent harangue. It would not be proper for me not to take into consideration the fact already noted by former President Carlos Andres Perez of the presence in this platform of delegations and personalities from the most diverse countries, of the most diverse systems and ideologies, of the most diverse political beliefs.

However, there is something that unites us all. I would even say North Americans and we are united [applause] today and that is because of this event, this tribute and this recognition to the heroic Nicaraguan people and their historic victory of 19 July 1979. [applause] I would say that I hold the hope that our presence here would represent the commitment of solidarity with, support for and aid to Nicaragua. [applause] I will not hide the fact that deep emotion overwhelmed me yesterday at noon when I arrived in this country.

I admire the enthusiasm and warmth of its children, the beauty of its landscape. Today I have felt the magnitude of this event, the martialism of the troops, the organization, the discipline, the impressive silence in this plaza where not even the buzzing of a mosquito is heard, [applause] the attention with which the people are capable of paying to the speakers during the very warm noon hour. We could not forget our sister republic because it was precisely Nicaraguan territory, Puerto Cabezas, from which the mercenary Giron invasion departed. It has been said that the tyrant Somoza, when bidding farewell to the troops, asked them to at least bring him a hair from Castro's beard. [applause] I have come here with a full beard [applause] to offer it to the victorious Nicaraguan people, even if only symbolically. [applause]

The embrace with which our delegation and the front and government leaders greeted each other yesterday is only a symbol of these times, and of the changes of these times. When I observe you here, I must confess, it reminds us a lot of our people, our own people, our own events, our own masses. Because you are a profoundly revolutionary peoples, we the Cuban visitors feel as if we were in our own fatherland. [applause]

But this historic miracle was not something that happened by chance or a lucky event. The days of the struggle are very fresh in our minds. Almost 1 year ago, the last shots were still being fired by the guns of that protracted struggle, that protracted war. It is impossible to forget the feelings of admiration with which we listened to the news of the people's struggle, the people with almost no weapons; the people who carried out the uprising in Leon and seized it with just a few weapons; and the people who conducted the uprisings in Esteli, Masaya and many other cities and seized them with just a few weapons. [applause]

With equal degree of admiration we also recall the heroic battles that took place on the southern front, the anguish felt by all friends and sympathizers of the FSLN when they thought about the fate of the revolutionaries who conducted the uprising in Managua, the joy with which we receive the news that after many days of heroic struggle the organized great mass of combatants was able to withdraw to Masaya--from the military viewpoint what was termed withdrawal was one of the greatest feats, one of the greatest victories of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

The page of heroism written by you will be recorded in history. But this spirit, this heroism was not by chance. Over a period of many years Sandino fought in defense of the fatherland's independence and showed the path to be followed. The Sandinists fought for 20 years to overthrow the tyranny and set free their people. This took 20 years. That is why on a day like today the heroes cannot be forgotten, the leaders cannot be forgotten. [applause] The extraordinary merits of that indefatigable fighter Fonseca Amador [applause] will never be forgotten.

There were men who from very far away saw and prepared the path. For over 50 years this country was governed by the tyrannical Somoza dynasty. But there were men who, when the hour of liberty appeared to be the farthest away, thought, organized and prepared a strategy of struggle. Those men are the Sandinists and the members of the Government of National Reconstruction. [applause] They prepared the strategy. They prepared the tactics of struggle and gradually improved them. They were able to lead all the people. They are not vanguards because they want to call themselves vanguard. [applause] They are vanguards because they knew how to gain the place of vanguard in history and in the struggle of their people. [applause] And they were wise. Here we have them. They were wise. They were wise in the struggle and in the decisive moment of the struggle. They had the supreme wisdom of unity. That unity, as you have seen, is greater today than ever before.

They were wise in the struggle and they were wise in victory. They have continued to be wise throughout this first year because, in our judgment, the scheme prepared by the FSLN for the period of national reconstruction, that call, that appeal to all the people, that appeal to the various social sectors to rebuild the country, that scheme which includes pluralism and opposition is one of the wisest things that could have been done by any political movement under these circumstances. [applause] We are not saying this only now. Almost a year ago on 26 July 1979 when, a few days after victory, we received a large and prestigious Sandinist delegation on our anniversary, we said that Nicaraguans had all our sympathy and all our support for that project, that concept. There are many that harbored and still harbor fears about the Sandinist revolution. There are some who presume to tell the Sandinists what to do. We will never presume to tell the Sandinists what they should do, giving and offering them uncalled-for advice.

We are ready tc give all our support, all the solidarity of our people [applause] without any conditions--without any conditions--and without any advice. And we are not here to teach or influence. We are here to humbly learn and to be influenced. [applause] And we are certain that the Sandinist revolution will teach us many things. That the Sandinist revolution will influence us greatly, just as we are certain that its example will greatly influence the rest of Latin America. [applause]

I have deliberately refrained from mentioning names that you and us Cubans carry deep in our hearts, [applause[and we have not mentined conflictive matters because of the reasons I mentioned at the beginning, so that no one would accuse us of coming to Nicaragua to try to set Central America on fire or to try to set Latin America on fire. It is impossible to bring the torch of the revolution. As one of you said recently, your best, most fundamental and decisive aid to the revolutionary movement is your example. Because peoples are like volcanoes. No one inflames them. They erupt by themselves, [applause] and the mountain ranges of Central America and the Andes are volcanic. [applause]

Dear Nicaraguan brothers, what you have done in a single year is impressive. What you have done in all areas, including the very difficult area of the economy is impressive. Yesterday we saw very well planted and cultivated fields for miles and miles. We have seen the factories that you have been restoring. We know that the literacy campaign is coming along successfully, and that there are now 108,000 [applause] additional Nicaraguans who know how to read and write. [applause] and that half a million more Nicaraguans will be able to receive their literacy certificates in the coming weeks. [applause] What other country has done so much in so little time, in the first year? Wha other country has been able to organize a disciplined, martial army as this one in just the first year? We also know how many efforts the Nicaraguan revolution is making to bring health and welfare to Nicaraguan families. These things, these miracles, can only be the work of revolutions. Only people's revolutions are capable of these feats.

You are a country of great natural resources. It is almost impossible to envision how far you will go along this path despite international difficulties, despite the difficulties of the world's economy. But of course, do not believe anyone who tells you that results are around the corner. The fruits of revolutionary work, the work of the people when they have started out with so much poverty, so much underdevelopment and so much exploitation, implies a very long road. Whoever tells you that you will see material fruits tomorrow is lying. He is a demagogue. He who speaks the truth, who tells you of the long road ahead, he is the honest leader. [applause]

But despite all these impressive things, the barbarous and brutal manner in which the Nicaraguan cities were destroyed had a greater impact on us--the gigantic human sacrifices that the Nicaraguan people had to pay for their liberation. I recall that in the last days of the war, and the first days of the triumph, the Nicaraguan revolution aroused enormous sympathy worldwide, and there was much talk about the aid the Nicaraguan people required. There was talk of billions of dollars--billions--not only to reconstruct the country but also to face the huge debt that Somozism left behind. To face up to all that in the midst of all the destruction required a great deal of international aid. But it pains us to see that now, a year later, the effective aid received to date by Nicaragua is only some tens of millions of dollars. We proposed almost a year ago that an emulation among all the countries was needed to see which helped Nicaragua the most. We take advantage of this occasion, this anniversary, to reiterate this challenge and to appeal for that emulation to assist Nicaragua. [applause]

These noble people need that aid, and they deserve that aid. We hail cooperation with Nicaragua regardless of its source. We even hail the aid the U.S. Government is reportedly to give. [applause] I only truly and sincerely regret that it is too little considering the wealth of the United States. [applause] It is a small amount for the richest country in the world. It is a small amount for a country that spends $160 billion on military expenditures, for a country [appleause] that according to estimates is going to spend $1 trillion in the next 5 years on military things. [applause] How much more fruitful and beneficial it would be if those useless expenditures, those expenditures for the arms race, were to be used to help the underdeveloped countries of the world, were used to help countries that need so much, such as Nicaragua. [applause]

The experts, statesmen, economists and analysts know what the real problem in the world is at this time: the dangers that threaten the world, the dangers of new arms races, the dangers of cold wars, the dangers, even, of a universal hot war. Concern is very deep all over the world, among the most serious and sensible people in the world, especially after hearing the agreements and platform of the U.S. Republican Party--a terrible platform that is a threat to peace. A terrible platform that threatens to apply once more the big stick to Latin America. A terrible platform that speaks of reversing as much as possible the Panama Canal accords; that speaks of annexing the brother Puerto Rican people; that speaks of backing this hemisphere's genocidal governments; and that speaks of withdrawing all aid to Nicaragua. The concern is great all over the world, and that is why it behooves all to do everything within our reach to confront those policies and to fight to safeguard peace. We find ourselves in a situation such that we have to practically fight to safeguard peace. This is the situation at present in the world.

But we revolutionaries cannot be pessimists. We revolutionaries are and will always be optimists. We will not let ourselves be intimidated either. Our peoples have shown throughout history their capacity for struggle. Our peoples cannot be underestimated. Our peoples cannot be looked down upon. And if they want an example, here is the example: the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

We are the descendants of Indians, blacks, and Spaniards and we have inherited the best from those three strains. And that is courage. [applause]

I must conclude, dear Nicarguan brothers, excuse me if I have extended myself. [applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel] Long live Sandino! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Sandinist revolution! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the heroic people of Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [shouts of "We Shall Win"] [Prolonged applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel"]

Grenada Premier Bishop's Speech

PA191850 Managua Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1627 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech in English by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop during rally in 19 July Plaza to mark first anniversary of victory of Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades on the platform, beloved sisters and brothers, comrades of free and revolutionary Nicaragua, I bring you warm revolutionary greetings from the free people of revolutionary Grenada. [applause]

The people of Grenada today are particularly happy to bring you these warm greetings because there can only be one first anniversary and therefore this first anniversary of yours will always occupy a special place in our own hearts as no doubt it occupies a very special place in your hearts. [applause]

Comrades, it is exactly 5 months ago on the occasion of Sandino Day that I had the opportunity and the privilege of speaking to the people of free Nicaragua and in just this short passage of 5 months it is already very obvious to me that the people of Nicaragua today--5 months later--are stronger than ever, more energetic than ever, more determined than ever, more united than ever, more productive than ever, more of a fighting people than ever. [applause]

This month, comrades, is a historic month for the people of Latin American because just as today you celebrate your first anniversary, 1 week from now, next Saturday, the people of free and revolutionary Cuba will be celebrating their 27th anniversary of Moncada. [applause]

It must therefore be our task, the task of the free people of Latin American, by our unity, by our solidarity, by our cooperation to continue to show the way forward, to continue to make sure that by 1981 we will be able to speak not just of revolutionary Cuba, not just of revolutionary Nicaragua, but also of revolutionary El Salvador and revolutionary Guatemala and Honduras. [applause]

To you, the children of Sandino, we of free Grenada say to you continue to go forward, continue to march on to more and more successes, continue to battle imperialism, continue to struggle against local counterrevolution [applause] continue to show by your unity and your victories what the real people, the free people of Latin America, are capable of achieving. [applause]

Forward to victory, comrades. [applause]

Long live the free and revolutionary people of Nicaragua! [applause]

Long live the Caribbean and Latin American revolutions! [applause]

Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, united we shall win! [in Spanish] [applause]

Junta Member Ortega's Address

PA200102 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at first anniversary ceremony at Managua's 19 July Plaza--live]

[Excerpts] One year after the victory the struggle still continues. We have quickly achieved profound economic, political and social transformations. The land, the factories and the properties confiscated from Somoza and the Somozists have gone on to be administered by the various institutions of the revolutionary state. But we know this would not have been enough and that to make transformations progress the nation has had the enthusiasm, disposition and support of small, medium-sized and big producers, artisans, industrialists, businessmen, technicians and professionals. This gigantic effort has been stimulated by the aid of the many countries that have shown their solidarity with our people. Doctors, teachers, technicians, activities of all kinds, loans and credits under favorable conditions from international organizations have helped to lighten the heavy burden inherited from exploitation and plunder. We must state here our recognition to all peoples, governments, international organizations and institutions which in one way or another have been present in the national reconstruction process.

The nationalization of the mining sector, which since 1880 had been exploited by foreign companies that paid starvation wages, evaded taxes and killed our miners, affected by silicosis and tuberculosis; the nationalization of all our natural resources, banks and exports and the agrarian reform are specific measures adopted to strengthen the popular and revolutionary contents of our revolution.

The agrarian reform, axis of our country's economic transformations, has conquered 1.3 million manzanas on behalf of our people, to which we must add 5 million manzanas of national land.

Among the continuing tasks necessitated by the agrarian reform, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will submit to the consideration of the State Council an agrarian reform bill on the rational use of land. [applause] It is understood that all arable lands in the country must be consequently exploited.

The revolution has given facilities to small, medium-sized and big owners so they can put their land to work, thus contributing to economic reactivation. But there are some who are not interested in responding to that appeal by the revolution. They prefer to have idle lands rather than rent them at the just prices established by the revolutionary government. How can it be that while some peasants have to scratch among the stones in order to plant, there are big landowners with unused fertile lands they merely gaze at. It is for this reason of elementary justice that all idle lands will stop being that through the next agrarian reform law. [applause]

Ours is a difficult struggle. It is the struggle of Third World countries that continue to be subjected to the injustices of the international economic order, that continue to be subjected to the injustices of the developed capitalist countries, which have turned us into their traditional raw material suppliers, imposing low prices on us when they buy our products, but selling us their industrial products at high prices.

We are at a point where the mere payment for our oil and foreign debts absorbs over 60 percent of the currency resulting from our exports. This seriously limits our possibilities of reinvesting the surplus generated by our people in productive and social works that integrally strengthen our development.

Today we Third World peoples in the nonaligned movement are waging a battle that will give rise to a new international order that will put an end to the powerful countries' exploitation of our countries.

In that respect, our international policy continues to be in accordance with the interests of the peoples who demand a new international economic order. We have condemned and continue to condemn colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and all forms of domination and exploitation of man by man. [applause] We defend the self-determination of peoples on the basis of which we maintain relations today with everybody. We have voiced solidarity with the peoples of Grenada and Jamaica in the face of recent attacks by internal and external reaction. We have voiced solidarity with the Mexican Government in its struggle for defense of its natural resources. We have identified with nationalist and progressive positions in our Latin American continent. We have endorsed the right of Puerto Rico and Belize to self-determination. We have endorsed Bolivia's right to have an outlet to the sea. We have endorsed and continue to endorse the just struggle of the Panamanian people for the recovery of the Canal Zone. We have called for a halt to the blockade of the heroic Cuban people and the unconditional withdrawal from Guantanamo Naval Base. [applause] We have voiced solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and we have recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of that people. We have voiced our solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Angola in the face of racist domination and attacks. We have voiced our solidarity with the struggle of the Polisario Front and with the Front for the Liberation of East Timor.

We support the reunification of Korea. We have voiced our solidarity and have identified with the just struggle the heroic Salvadoran people are waging today in pursuit of a new society where freedom and justice will prevail. [applause]

We reiterate our appeal to the peoples of Latin America to support and welcome the Salvadoran refugees. We condemn the crimes committed against that heroic people. We condemn the killing of workers, peasants, priests, students and intellectuals. We condemn the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. [applause]

We demand from the free, democratic and progressive peoples of our continent and the world a stand of firm condemnation of the genocide to which the Salvadoran people are being subjected and we demand a policy of nonintervention from those who favor solutions of that type, which violate the rights of peoples. [applause] To intervene in El Salvador would be equivalent to further opening Latin America's wounds. To intervene in El Salvador would be tantamount to attacking our peoples! We strongly condemn any type of intervention in El Salvador! [applause]

We condemn the crimes against the Guatemalan people committed every day by ultrarightist groups that also threaten our peoples with international adventures. We join the voices supporting Raul Sendic and Liber Seregni, prisoners in Uruguay and symbols of our continent's political prisoners! [applause]

Once again heroic Bolivia, the Bolivia of the militant miners, the Bolivia of (Inte and Beto) Peredo, of Juan Jose Torres, has been struck by the bayonets and tanks of treason. The forces of reactionhave launched an offensive against the progressive, democratic and revolutionary manifestations of the peoples. They want to stop these new winds. They want to divide, and in order to achieve that, they nourish fears and contradictions among the continent's nations. They are trying to defeat the example of unity that the Latin American governments set when Nicaragua was fighting the Somozist dictatorship and the threats of foreign intervention.

Today more than ever unity is an imperious necessity among our peoples. In the face of the coup in Bolivia and the threats of intervention in El Salvador, we must fight for Latin American unity if we want to defend peace. [applause]

The United States has a historic responsibility right now; the steps that the United States takes in the face of these problems will be decisive as far as relations with our nations are concerned. We hope the mature attitude that it has assumed in terms of aiding Nicaragua will continue, and that the adventuresome and stupid trends which elicit only rejection, mistrust and indignation among our peoples will be defeated once again. [applause]

Our revolution has attracted the attention of Latin America because of the massive participation of Nicaraguan Christians, worthy followers of our brother, father and Sandinist Commander Gaspar Garcia Laviana! [applause] The continent's most reactionary sectors fear the symbol that the Nicaraguan revolution represents, for a substantial and integral part of it have been priests and laymen, both in the past when the dictatorship was being fought and now that national reconstruction is taking place.

The enemies of our revolution have not taken long to wage deceitful campaigns against our revolutionary process. And just as Somoza was able to find accomplices masked as pastors who even held military rank in his criminal National Guard, today many Latin American Somozas conspire with false pastors who never protested the Somozist bombings of our cities, who never said a word when Christians in Nicaragua were being tortured and killed, who said nothing when the churches were being profaned by the Somozist executioners.

All this must be added to the internal and external conspiracy that dreams of destroying this process. Counterrevolution waylays us. Deceit is one of the weapons it most (?easily) uses. After the lies come the attacks. We have begun to feel those blows--the killing of literacy crusader Georgino Andrade, the attack of the Sandinist police garrison in San Jose de los Remates, the killing of members of our army.

On the other hand, well-known criminals such as Mario Sandoval Alarcon in Guatemala shamelessly announce that they will liberate Nicaragua, get photographed with Urcuyo and with Somozist officers and conspire against our revolution.

To top it off, we only need Mr Reagan, who with his Grand Old Party has become a great witch-hunter. Mr Reagan, Somoza's brother, Somoza's defender, has promised that if he becomes the next U.S. president he will wage war against this witch that he sees in the Nicaraguan revolution. But Mr Reagan should not make a mistake. Let him not come witch-hunting in Nicaragua because here we have more than enough courage to sweep away all the garbage that is thrown at us. [applause] Our enemies should not forget that all the peoples of the world are with the Nicaraguan revolution, even the American people, who have all our respect. [applause] Nicaragua wishes to have relations with all the world and in this sense, beginning on 19 July new relations have been defined with the U.S. Government, relations in which--as an essential factor--the reality of this revolution must be understood, the reality that Latin America is changing, the reality that the history of the peoples cannot be stopped.

Interior Minister Borge's Speech

PA192334 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1736 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at ceremony in Managua marking first anniversary of Nicaraguan revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate [applause]; companeros of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [applause]; companero members of FSLN; companero members of mass organizations [applause]; Companero Commander Fidel Castro, prime minister of Cuba and president of the nonaligned countries [applause]; Companero Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada [applause]; Companero George Price, premier of Belize [applause]; delegations from governments and peoples, friends of Nicaragua:

A year ago, still smelling of gunpowder and just out of the trenches and barricades, on the day our Sandinist people's revolutionary victory, obtained with the blood still fresh from our fallen heroes, obtained over foreign domination, exploitation and backwardness, and in the midst of an outburst of happiness and hope, the FSLN leadership told the Nicaraguan people: Our immediate future demands from us dedication, sacrifice and work, so that this newborn ray of hope remains bright and irreversible, in the same manner that our Sandinist martyrs, with their sacrifice and love, made possible this moment of joy. [applause]

When the first people's assembly was held, the Nicaraguans accepted the challenge and responsibility. Today, on this second great people's assembly, on the first anniversary of the revolutionary victory, with rulers, leaders, members of the vanguard and mass organizations, armed forces, women, youths and children gathered under the spirit of a handsome Sandinist tradition, initiated on the same day of the triumph of the revolution and in the immortal presence of Augusto Cesar Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, Herman Pomares and all the glorious martyrs of the fatherland, we reiterate our wish to renew our committment to be unyieldingly loyal to our revolution's main objectives and immediate tasks. That is to make possible the realization of full democracy and of social, political and economic liberation for all Nicaraguans.

The nations of the world and many democratic and anti-imperialist governments expressed solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. There are many nations struggling and about to obtain victory, but they need support. Do we Nicaraguan brothers commit ourselves to expressing our solidarity with them? [shouts: "Yes!"].

Our unity made victory possible and our unity is also making reconstruction possible. The people, government and leaders of this revolution are a single army. [chants: "A single army."]

Are we committing ourselves to maintaining this unbreakable unity which will lead our Sandinist people's revolution to its ultimate consequences? [Shouts: "Yes!"]

In order to comply with this commitment each of us must realize the importance of our revolution's historical guideline: Sandino yesterday, today and forever. In order to comply with our commitment each of us must reaffirm the significance of our combat slogan: free fatherland! [shouts: "or death!"]

CASTRO MEETS WITH U.S. DELEGATION TO ANNIVERSARY

PA191414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1337 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban President Fidel Castro met here last night with the U.S. delegation attending the celebrations of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution today, 19 July.

The meeting was described as "lengthy" and was held at the former "country club" in this capital during a diplomatic reception to which very few persons had access.

Castro talked with Donald McHenry, head of the U.S. delegation to the first Sandinist anniversary, who is the permanent U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, also participated in the meeting.

The topic discussed during the meeting or the results of the same have not been disclosed yet but it was noted that the dialogue between Castro and the Americans was lengthy.

Castro arrived in Managua yesterday to attend the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

In speaking at the 19 July Plaza today it is possible that Castro will reveal the result of the talks that he held with President Jimmy Carter's envoys last night.

Further Details

PA201904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Fidel Castro has stated here that when speaking in Nicaragua he has done so "with maximum care."

Maybe for that reason he did not discuss the results of his 40-minute meeting with the U.S. delegation that attended the celebrations of the first Sandinist anniversary.

Although "all imaginable problems" were discussed in this meeting held Friday night, the specific details of the talks have not been disclosed.

During the meeting with U.S. Ambassador McHenry on Saturday night, he refrained from discussing the talks despite the newsmen's insistence. However, he described them as "unofficial."

Meanwhile, in statements made to the local newscast "Sucesos" of Radio Corporacion, the Cuban president said that he exchanged opinions with McHenry on several problems. Castro added that although the conversation was "of mutual interest, it was not important."

He said that the tone of his speech was of respect toward the interests of Nicaragua and stressed his desire of not using the dais in Nicaragua "to discuss the existing conflictive problems."

Fidel added that he could not use the dais in any other way also because, there was a wide representation of countries and political systems at the ceremony.

"I am convinced that in an event such as this one had to use maximum care," Castro said.

The Cuban president is still in Nicaragua. The Cuban Embassy in this capital was consulted and said that it did not know when Castro, who arrived here on 18 July to participate in the events to celebrate the first Sandinist anniversary, will return to Havana.

Moreover, Ambassador McHenry revealed that "the problems of El Salvador" were discussed during talks with Nicaraguan officials and Fidel Castro.

However, he said that this topic "was not discussed at length."

The U.S. diplomat said that in Nicaragua he was able to witness the difficulties of any process in its initial phase.

He reiterated that the United States will continue to help Nicaragua financially as well as with technical assistance.

He stressed that "the existing contacts" between his government and the Nicaraguan Government will continue through Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo in Managua as well as in Washington with the Nicaraguan Ambassador.

He noted that as of this date, U.S. aid to Nicaragua has amounted to $122 million.

He said that the pluralist approach and the prevalence of democratic institutions in Nicaragua "were encouraging."

He said that the Nicaraguan leaders confirmed "to him" their intentions of holding elections, although they did not give any dates.

CASTRO VISITS POINTS OF INTEREST

PA191416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1353 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Masaya, Nicaragua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban President Fidel Castro has visited the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo in this city, whose inhabitants actively participated in the war of liberation which ousted Somoza.

Castro, along with other chiefs of state, is in Nicaragua to participate in today's celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

Fidel visited Masaya shortly after he arrived in Managua yesterday from Havana. Before reaching Masaya, Castro stopped in the national park where the Santiago volcano is located. The Cuban leader watched the volcano's activity from a strategic lookout point.

Further Details

PA210342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro today completed the 3d day of his official visit to Nicaragua amid great secrecy about his moves and activities. However, it was learned that Castro is observing the economic recovery programs in detail and his interest has been piqued by the Nicaraguan scenery during various tours of different sectors of the country.

Although it has not been reported as yet how much longer he will prolong his visit, Castro jokingly remarked that he will be in his country on 26 July for the commemoration of the Cuban revolution anniversary, "because if I do not arrive they will have a revolution."

Castro's agenda today in Nicaragua included visits to the historic Indian district of Monimbo in the city of Masaya, 30 km east of here, followed by a visit to Masaya volcano in the same region. In the afternoon, Fidel Castro, accompanied by Sandinist Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega, planned to tour the southern part of the country where hundreds of guerrillas were locked in fierce combat with the Somozist guards 1 year ago.

It was also reported here that before ending his visit, Castro will visit the islets in Lake Nicaragua, especially Solentiname Archipelago, where a Christian community headed by the current Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal had staged an experiment in communist coexistence before the triumph of the revolution.

PLO SECRETARY 'ARAFAT MAKES LATE ARRIVAL

PA192255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Yasir 'Arafat, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) arrived here today, but too late to participate in the ceremonies marking the Sandinist anniversary. 'Arafat did not attend the program at the huge 19 July Plaza because this had nearly ended when the Palestinian leader arrived at Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport. 'Arafat arrived at about 1300 this afternoon (1900 GMT), despite the fact that Nicaraguan airspace had been closed on instructions from the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry.

LA PRENSA OUTLINES ROLE IN REVOLUTION

PA191359 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Roberta Cardenal article: "LA PRENSA's Objectives"]

[Text] We read in BARRICADA on 2 July an article by Alberto Lanuza in which all the Nicaraguan people are divided into two groups: those who are interested in a new order (the new order described and preferred by him) and the Somozists (or defenders of the old regime, which is the same thing). He includes the newspaper LA PRENSA in this latter group.

As far as Lanuza's social groups are concerned, we are surprised that a person with a university degree in sociology should find such a limited range of political and social groups in our society. We believe that in addition to those two groups, in Nicaragua there is a very broad group, with a democratic ideology, which considered the Somoza regime to be a social aberration and which seeks to follow a path of social, economic and political structures that will benefit the great majority. We believe this group will safeguard freedom without requiring that individuality be totally sacrificed in the name of a colorless and odorless group known as the masses, which has neither thoughts nor will of its own; without having to abandon the positions or barriers that subgroups or individuals may have with which to defend themselves from the state, such as private property, the right to organize in political parties, labor unions or associations; without renouncing the right to oppose from the beginning any measure that might result in totalitarianism, sich as the reduction or suppression of freedom of the press or of the right to hold and participate in free elections, or the imposition of the will of an army.

The difference is not in the goal that is south, namely, to benefit the popular classes, but rather in the manner of pursuing that goal. For this reason, LA PRENSA is not opposed to the revolution, but is rather a part of it.

It wishes to influence that revolution. It wishes to help to shape it, it wishes to include its most cherished values in the revolution, the values for which our martyred editor struggled and died.

Our struggle is not directed against the people's revolution. LA PRENSA's struggle is in favor of the ideas, beliefs and acts that seek to create within the Nicaraguan revolution the mechanisms, institutions and positions that defend and preserve individual rights and freedoms in conjunction and in unity with collective rights and freedoms, to the point of denouncing, if necessary, any trend that seeks to destroy this equilibrium, which is the basis of the Nicaraguan identity and the original nature of our revolution.

FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS U.S. SENATOR'S SUPPORT

PA191611 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] One of the members of the U.S. delegation which arrived in Managua today to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution is Senator Edward Zorinsky. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto spoke about this senator:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] I think there are many people who in some way have cooperated with us. Senator Zorinsky is not the only person who has cooperated. We have to say, to do justice, that he is one of the persons who has greatly cooperated with us. He is one of our great friends in the United States. In the last stages of the struggle and the war and then in the reconstruction, he has headed the movement for solidarity with Nicaragua. How was this shown? In the last stage of the war against Somoza, before the national directorate appointed the government junta, Zorinsky was making eloquent speeches in the U.S. Senate, asking the United States to provide aid, including military aid, to the Sandinist Front. He condemned all the distortions of the most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Government and press which misinformed the people about what was occurring in Nicaragua. Afterwards, when the National Directorate appointed the government junta, Senator Zorinsky asked in the Senate that the President immediately recognize the government junta since it represented the sovereign desires of our people. He continued to deliver speeches in favor of our revolution and our struggle.

Shortly after the triumph, he came here. As he said, he came so that [words indistinct] to see with his own eyes. He met with Commander Borge, members of the National Directorate, the government junta and (?with me). He visited many parts of Nicaragua. He gave very objective reports. As you know, in the United States we also have most reactionary sectors which have tried to slander our process. That is why we particularly appreciate the contribution of this very honest man who has expressed solidarity with our revolution [words indistinct] the authentically democratic desires of America. [end recording]

. PRAISES LA PRENSA MUSKIE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

PA201404 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jul 80 p 2

[By Yolanda Favilli de Arguello: "A New Turn for U.S. Influence"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie pleasantly surprised me when he said at the Foreign Policy Association after 60 days in office that, from the standpoint of U.S. hegemony--"the U.S. Arsenal of Influence" (LA PRENSA, 9 July 1980 page 1, EFE News Agency)--the defense of the West cannot depend exclusively on weapons--"the battle for U.S. influence requires more than rounds of ammunition and, doubtless, more than mere rhetoric. It requires the resources that make our diplomacy effective." He also talked about helping other nations defend their freedom and feed their peoples and said the delay in aiding Nicaragua is making its moderate leaders doubt U.S. willingness to promote democracy, adding that it is better to encourage the tilling of the soil and the production of food products than to send soldiers to fight in wars that result from starvation and exploitation.

This approach to world underdevelopment shows Mr Muskie's insight and positive awareness in confronting the problems inherent to the defense of U.S. national interests.

Although President Carter has been acting in accordance with this line of thought through his human rights policy--a policy that along with a number of de facto situations and suitable developments led to Nicaragua's liberation from the Somozist dictatorship--it is always encouraging to hear voices such as that of Mr Muskie alerting his own people against the tragedy that might result should priority continue to be given to the power of weapons. In my opinion, weapons should be used only to maintain each country's internal order, as is the case in Costa Rica, and order should be based exclusively on respect and mutual aid in accordance with each nation's means and possibilities.

The tensions in today's world, which result from different economic capacities generally leading to temptations and power struggles among nations should not unleash those struggles among nations because struggle implies factions, factions mean war and wars elicit hatreds with their consequent destruction. What should exist is a healthy and unselfish balance for an evolving world in constant change which, on quite a few occasions, especially when the change is intensified, generates crises, precisely because obsolete situations have not undergone timely changes.

This is why Mr Muskie's statements have surprised me and filled me with hope, because they speak of positive paths not only as a means of alleviating the world's current crisis but as a future scene for better and happier days.

CASTRO, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MANAGUA CELEBRATION

Castro Remarks

FL181754 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Shortly before leaving for Managua, Nicaragua, to take part in the festivities to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, granted an interview for the national television newscast which follows:

[Question: What could you tell us before leaving for Managua to celebrate along with our Nicaraguan brothers the first anniversary of their revolution?

[Answer] It is a very pleasant day for me, of course. I feel very satisfied, very happy. Besides, I slept well and I feel good. Therefore, all conditions are met for a good trip, a fruitful trip. It goes without saying that this is a very important date. Our people's sympathy for the Sandinist movement, our spirit of cooperation, is well known. Therefore, we feel that we are going to participate in the observance of a date that is very dear to us--the Sandinist victory over Somoza. And it reminds us that the Giron expedition left from Nicaragua, when Somoza was in power. This is a measure of how much times have changed. Are you doing a documentary?

[Question] No, commander. We are reporting your departure to the people.

[Answer] Ah, is that what you are doing? And who organized the interview? Was it Pepin? Then this is not a documentary, this is to be shown...

[Question] That's right.

[Answer] Well, then let me take this opportunity to say goodbye to the people.

[Question] Thank you, comrade commander in chief.

Delegation Members

FL181319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The delegation that will accompany Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution also includes Div Gen Jose Abrahantes Fernandez, first vice minister of the Ministry of the Interior [MININT] and member of the Central Committee; Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil, vice minister of the MININT; Jose Ramon Fernandez, minister of education and vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The last two are members of the Central Committee.

Also in the delegation are Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Faustino Perez, chief of the office for servicing local people's government organs; Osmani Cienfuegos, secretary of the Council of Ministers and its executive committee; Jose A. Naranjo Morales, minister of government and member of the Central Committee; Jose M. Miyar Barruecos, secretary of the Council of State and deputy to the National Assembly; and Julian Lopez, Cuba's ambassador to Nicaragua.